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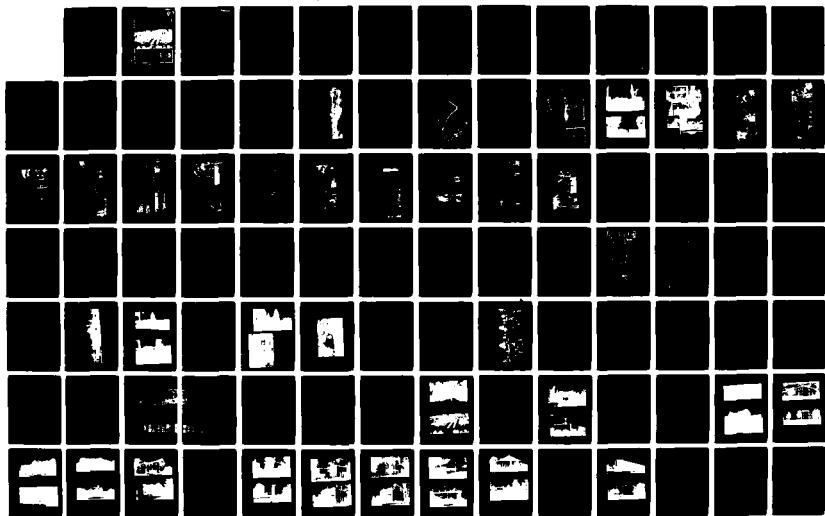
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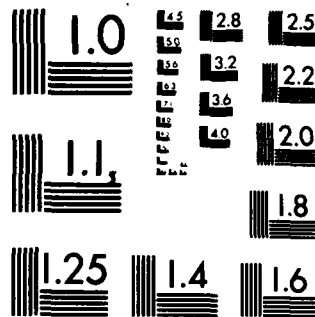
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**Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Rock Island Arsenal,
Rock Island, Illinois**

AD A 128 725



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Henry B. Moy

Titus M. Karlowicz

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16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) The project described in this report had three main objectives: 1) to survey the REARM area at Rock Island Arsenal to determine whether significant cultural resources would be impacted by construction, 2) to conduct an architectural inventory of standing structures to support a revision of the National Register nomination form for the Island, and 3) to conduct a cultural resource inspection of the remainder of the island. The investigation consisted of documentary and archival research, field survey of approximately 130 acres of relatively undisturbed land (including limited testing where appropriate), and specific verification of previously reported sites with an evaluation of their natural register potential. An inventory of all pre-1930 buildings and enumeration of those eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a part of an historic district for certain parts of the Island was also accomplished. Multiple resources nominations were made for some historic structures that were determined to be of historic, but not architectural, significance. Only two prehistoric sites were recommended for determination of National Register eligibility, although more intensive survey than was possible will be required to understand fully the pattern of prehistoric utilization of the island.					
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CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

Conducted in Accordance with the Terms of a Contract--#C53012(80)
between
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Interagency Archeological Services-Denver
and
Illinois State University

Funded by the United States Army, Rock Island Arsenal

Report Prepared under the Supervision of
Frederick W. Lange, Co-Principal Investigator

by

Henry B. Moy
Titus M. Karlowicz

Midwestern Archeological Research Center
Edward B. Jelks, Program Director
Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work
Illinois State University
August 1981

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FOREWORD

Our research was designed to evaluate a portion of Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, for construction of the REARM project; to survey the sites and structures on the Island; to reevaluate its National Register nomination; and to review the cultural resource potential of as much of the rest of the Island as possible as a basis for future planning. The research required archival, documentary, survey, excavation, and architectural evaluation techniques.

The architectural inventory provides a much more detailed summary of the merit of the Island's historic structures than previously has been available. Designation of multiple resources with strong historical importance is another category of resources that has not been previously defined on the Island. The archival research was successful in assessing the type and quality of documentation available for the Island, both in local repositories and in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Several directions for additional documentary research were defined.

The archeological survey and testing produced results somewhat different from those we anticipated. Despite documentary references to use of the Island by native American populations, reports by Civil War soldiers of surface-collecting prehistoric artifacts, and reports of collecting activities by contemporary Arsenal employees, only one concentrated prehistoric scatter was found. The presence of at least one prehistoric mound was confirmed, while additional suspected prehistoric locations (such as other mounds and a shell midden) did not contain evidence of aboriginal activity.

Archeological data likewise were scarce for the historic period. Documents, paintings, drawings, maps, photographs, and written descriptions all suggested specific locations where historic remains might be found, but testing was largely unproductive. This probably is due to two factors: (1) intensive use of space on the Island and the military practice of "policing the area" have resulted in the systematic razing of various structures from time to time; and (2) enough of the surface of the Island is within a few inches of bedrock that typical deposition did not take place.

The historical archeological/ethnohistorical approach used in this study has resulted in a more complete evaluation of the historic period cultural resources of the Island than could have been achieved independently through either archeology or history. We also have tried to apply solid management principles in focusing our attention on those aspects of the Island that were in greatest danger of

impact in the foreseeable future. We feel a cooperative model has been established between persons with cultural resource concerns and those with the responsibilities for management of the Island's military functions. Considerable research remains to be done on the Island; with further cooperation, its unique heritage can be preserved as part of its continuing national function.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The success of this project was due in large part to the generous contributions of time and effort by many individuals and agencies. Their help, cooperation, and constant encouragement made difficult conditions tolerable and complex situations easier to manage. Although she did not participate in the final compilation of this report, Miss Winifred Creamer, a graduate student at Tulane University, participated fully in the archival and field research and made a major contribution to the project. Also involved in the fieldwork were Dr. David Carlson and Mr. Charles Smith. As Program Director of Illinois State University's Contract Program, Dr. Edward B. Jelks served as Co-Principal Investigator for the project.

The personnel of Rock Island Arsenal's Facilities Engineering Office (headed by Mr. Harvey Lewin), especially Mr. Martin Schroeder and Mr. David Mueller, were most helpful as our liaisons with other offices, departments, and divisions on the Island. They provided necessary maps and other information, allowed us access to their historical files and arranged for various meetings and services.

The staff of the U. S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command's (ARRCOM) Historical Office were always ready to offer assistance and the benefits of their expertise, and provided us with a vast quantity of maps, photographs, and articles. Special thanks go to Dr. Robert Bouilly and Mr. Ralph Krippner of that Office who, along with their families, provided many appreciated support services. Dr. Bouilly also provided us with the notes of his current research for the Army on the history of the Arsenal.

Mr. Dorrell Garrison and Mr. Jerry Bates of the John M. Browning Museum eased our research efforts there, giving us access to the Museum's holdings and the use of its facilities and equipment. Dr. Grenville C. King of the U. S. Army Management Engineering Training Activity (USAMETA), Mr. Ferrell Anderson of the Quad Cities Archaeological Society, and Mr. Richard Maguire of the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Society also shared their knowledge of site-locational data with us. Barbara Caswell of the Arsenal's Project REARM, (SARRI-APR), provided information and direction when this project began.

Dr. Ann Johnson of Interagency Archeological Services, Denver, Ms. Becky Boyd of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, and Mr. Roy Eichhorn of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, provided the necessary Federal supervision. Eichhorn also assisted in solving a number of problems while the research was being conducted and provided us with results of his testing in the Clock

Tower area. Mr. Thomas Freitag, also of the Corps of Engineers--Rock Island, shared the results of his testing along the bluff area of the Island in the vicinity of old Fort Armstrong.

Professor Roald Tweet and Mrs. Marjorie Miller of Augustana College, Ms. Carol Hunt of the Putnam Museum, Mr. Harold Granholm and his volunteer staff at the Rock Island County Historical Society, and Mrs. Connie Runge of the Davenport House Association furnished advice, needed materials, and otherwise facilitated our efforts.

At the National Archives in Washington, D.C., Dr. Elaine Everly was our guide through the maze of documentary information stored there. Her assistance was essential to our accomplishing as much as possible in the one-week period spent in Washington.

On our Illinois State University staff, Mr. Preston Hawks analyzed and cataloged the recovered artifacts, Mr. James Baldoni prepared the graphics, Miss Kris Stevens helped compile the working bibliography, and Miss Jan Gerrond assisted in compiling and organizing the final manuscript. Final thanks are due Mrs. Ruth Sperry and Mrs. Ruth Kissell who overcame the many difficulties presented by the manuscript, met the challenges of uncooperative machinery and, in the end, produced this report in its final form.

INTRODUCTION

The Rock Island Arsenal is located on an island in the Mississippi River in the Quad Cities (Rock Island, Davenport, Moline, and Bettendorf) area between Illinois and Iowa (Fig. 1). The Island was reported to have prehistoric remains (Tillinghast 1898), to have been utilized by historic Indian groups (Black Hawk 1882), and since the Civil War has been a major armaments manufacturing and testing facility for the United States Government. The survey and research detailed in this report resulted from a need to fulfill cultural resource management requirements prior to initiating major new construction activities (REARM) at the Arsenal.

This report is largely descriptive in terms of the buildings inventoried, the parts of the Island surveyed and tested, and the archival resources assessed. Discussion of the prehistory of the surrounding area and the history of the Island is limited to that information necessary as the background for the architectural, historical, and archeological recommendations arrived at in this report. More detailed historical, architectural, and archeological studies will be warranted if landscaping or construction is carried out at any of the locations for which such research is recommended.

Research was initiated almost immediately after the notification of award of contract #C53012(80), and an initial meeting was held on 25 September 1980 in the Facilities Engineering Office at the Rock Island Arsenal. Present were members of the Illinois State University research team, representatives of the Facilities Engineering Office, representatives of various offices on the Island (security, environmental, housing, historical, Corps of Engineers) who would be involved in support, access, and coordination aspects of the project, and Dr. Ann Johnson from Interagency Archeological Service--Denver as the Contractor's authorized representative. This meeting established a coordinating committee to oversee the research and to provide channels of communication for resolving problems if they arose.

At this meeting, our basic strategy for completing the local archival research first and then initiating the field survey and testing was set forth. It immediately became clear that some alteration of this plan was needed, since the Arsenal already was stockpiling coal for the winter, covering a large portion of the area to be surveyed for REARM. Survey and testing in this area (Fig. 1), therefore, were carried out almost immediately. Dr. Ann Johnson and Ms. Becky Boyd made one visit to the Island on 13 November 1980, while the field project was being carried out. In addition, frequent telephone consultation was carried out,

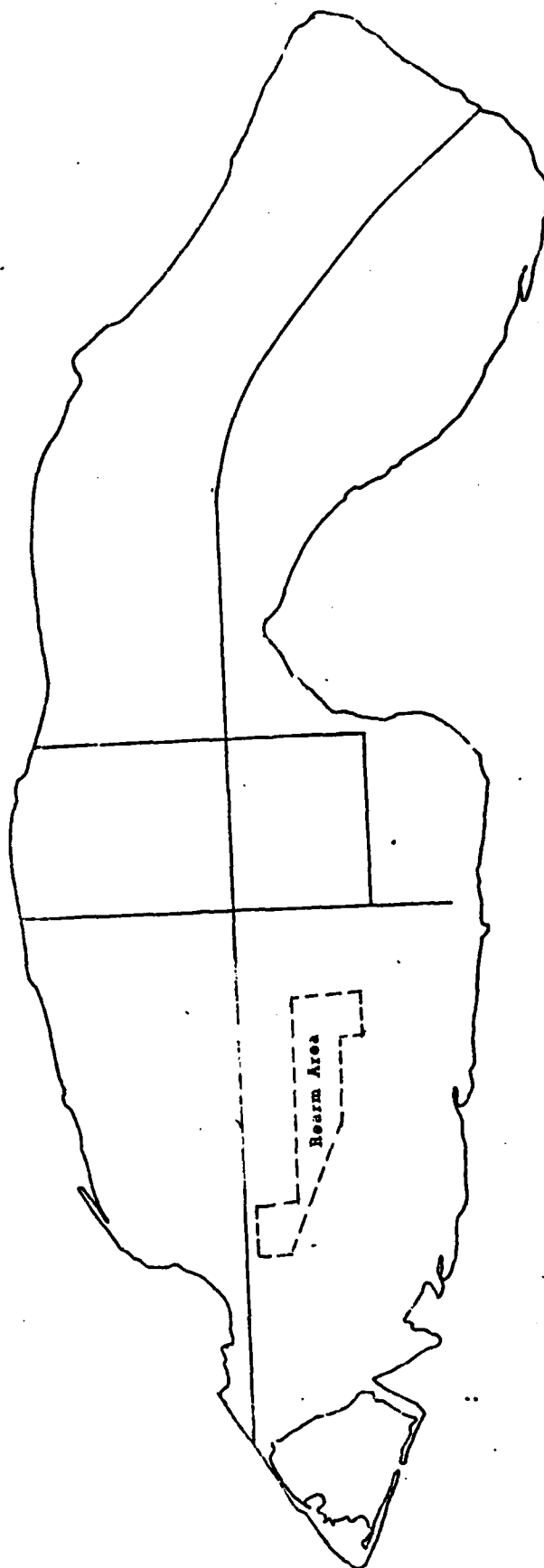


Fig. 1 Rock Island Arsenal, with REARM marked.

as coordinating various aspects of the project occasionally turned out to be more complex than originally envisioned.

In total, our research on the Island consisted of approximately one month of archival research (October) and one month of field survey and testing (November) carried out by Winifred Creamer and Henry Moy; Edward B. Jelks, Frederick W. Lange, David L. Carlson, and Charles R. Smith also participated in this research on a rotating basis. Creamer and Moy also conducted historical research in the immediate Quad Cities area. The architectural survey was conducted by Titus M. Karlowicz, principally during fall, 1980.

Funds for research outside the immediate area had not been provided for in our original proposal, but as work progressed, it became increasingly obvious that research relevant to the Arsenal would have to include access to the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Limited additional funding made it possible for Creamer and Moy, assisted initially by Lange and Jelks, to carry out an intensive week of research at the National Archives in early December. The first two months of 1981 were devoted to integrating the different categories of data, and preparing this report. Additional data have trickled in from various sources since December, and these have been integrated where appropriate.

In compiling this report, Frederick Lange has overseen the total effort. The major part of the writing has been done by Titus Karlowicz on the architectural survey, and Henry Moy on the archival research, survey and testing procedures, and results.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

Details regarding the prehistoric period on Rock Island are scant. Shell middens with cultural debris (Tillinghast 1898; Nothstein 1940), burial mounds (U.S.A. Bureau of Ordnance 1890), and accounts of individuals picking up artifacts (Hesseltine 1962; Hauberg n.d.) all indicate that the Island supported bands or even small villages of prehistoric populations. Environmental data also suggest that during the prehistoric and early (pre-Channel) historic periods the Island was actually connected to the mainland during some dry periods; even today it is accessible from adjacent shores over the ice of wintertime. Such data change our perception of a completely isolated reserve.

There is little doubt that Marquette and Joliet viewed the Island while on their Mississippi River trek in 1673, and later French traders operating on Credit Island just downstream from Rock Island probably visited the Island (Stephens 1965:13; U. S. Government 1980:2). Zebulon Pike was the first American known to have landed on Rock Island. His 1805 expedition was undertaken

. . . for the purpose of learning more about the Mississippi River and adjoining territory, noting sites for forts, smoking the peace pipe with the tribes along the river, endeavoring to make peace between the warring Sioux and Ojibway and keeping a close watch upon the operations of the British traders. . . (Stephens 1965:25).

Pike is mentioned in Black Hawk's biography (1882); the latter was "well pleased" with what Pike had to say regarding American friendship. During the War of 1812, the Fox and Sauk joined the British against the Americans, and according to Nothstein (Stephens 1965:30), Rock Island was used as a protected retreat by the Indians. The nonuse of Rock Island by Europeans and Americans up to this time may well have been due to activities of the aboriginal population. Not only was it a retreat but, as Black Hawk described it, the Island was:

the best one on the Mississippi, {which} had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, plums, apples, and nuts of different kinds. . . (1882).

After the War of 1812, the U. S. built several forts in the West to protect its interests. One of these was Fort Armstrong, located on the western tip of Rock Island. It

was built in 1816 by the 8th Infantry out of St. Louis led by Colonel William Lawrence. The three blockhouses, the walls connecting them, and the other structures within the walls constituted the first permanent settlement in the county. (A description of the fort as it appeared in 1834 is in Appendix III.) With the garrison came George Davenport who supplied the provisions and kept the post store. He soon gave up this business and "engaged exclusively in the Indian trade" (Stephens 1965:38). He built a large frame residence which, abandoned around 1870, was partially restored in 1902 and stands today in substantially altered condition.

Tensions between the United States and the various Indian tribes continued as white settlement increased. These tensions culminated in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Fort Armstrong provided a refuge for threatened settlers and a base for U. S. military operations. In the years following the cessation of hostilities, the need for the fort became less acute. Settlement began on a large scale with towns springing up on both sides of the Mississippi. During this era of early settlement, Fort Armstrong was the scene of the controversy surrounding the historic Dred Scott Decision. Apparently, Scott, a slave, was held at the Fort by his master, Dr. Emerson, from 1834 to 1836. Inasmuch as Illinois was a free state, the question as to whether Scott had been freed by his two-year residency became an indirect cause of the Civil War.

On 4 May 1836 the garrison was transferred to Fort Snelling, and Fort Armstrong fell into disrepair. In 1840, some of the buildings were refitted and an arms supply depot was established. Operations continued until 1855 after which the Fort was for all purposes abandoned (Fig. 2). The lack of federal oversight prompted squatters to lay claim to tracts of land on the Island.

Sporadic attempts to remove them were seldom successful. In addition to squatters, private parties with legitimate claims had moved onto the land. Congress had deeded three blocks of government land to private groups: to Colonel George Davenport for a house and farm; to David Sears for a mill and waterpower dam; and to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad for a right of way connecting Illinois with the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi--on the north side of the Island (Tweet 1977:3).

Other businesses located there after Sears' power dam was built in 1841. Their exploitation of the Island's resources along with the individual squatters, caused conflict with the War Department, which retained legal

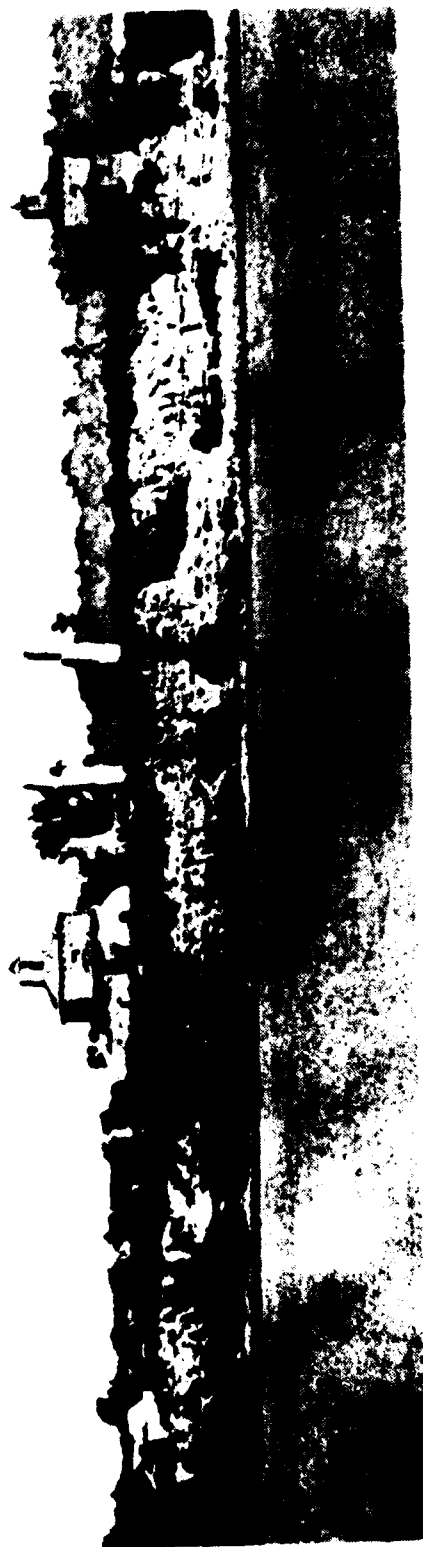


Fig. 2 Fort Armstrong as seen in 1859
(File Photograph from ARRCOM
Historical Office, Rock Island).

ownership of the Island. J. B. Danforth, agent for the War Department, wrote to his supervisor:

The timber is being destroyed at a rapid rate; rock is being quarried and taken away and the sand useful for building is being carried off. Not only has the property of the U. S. been greatly injured, but it is being covered with the lawless men, who exert a bad influence upon society. They are erecting new and temporary houses, and contrary to warnings given them, they are attempting to acquire a right to the soil (Consolidated Correspondence of the Quartermaster General, RG92, Fort Armstrong file, September 1, 1859).

This conflict was not resolved until 1861 when the government recognized eight leases to individuals and corporations. Thirty-day eviction notices were served on the other occupants of the Island. The government planned to purchase the lands belonging to those whose claims had been recognized. Among these were David Sears (who had platted a part of his land as a Moline subdivision, Fig. 3), the Davenport family, and Dimock and Gould, a paper-pail manufacturer. By 1867, all claims were bought and the U. S. had possession of the entire Island.

With the coming of the Civil War, the need for a western armory/arsenal was felt, especially after Harpers Ferry Armory was captured by Confederate soldiers in April 1861. A year of politicking by various interest groups followed, and on 11 July 1862 Congress passed an Act for the Establishment of Certain National Arsenals, which provided funding for "three arsenals of deposit and repair" located at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Rock Island. This was compromise legislation satisfying the various interest groups who wanted the arsenal located in their respective states, and "disturbed the dreams of those in the Ordnance Department who had imagined a Harpers Ferry of the West on Rock Island" (Tweet 1977:3). These dreams were realized, however, with an Act of Congress in April of 1864 which designated the arsenal at Rock Island as one of CONSTRUCTION, deposit and repair. "Construction" inferred a much larger complex with armament manufacturing capabilities not included in the 1862 legislation.

Meanwhile, the building of the arsenal of "deposit and repair" had begun in spring, 1863, under Major C. P. Kingsbury. Even then, he looked forward to a "National Armory and Foundry . . . to meet the military wants of the vast valley of the Mississippi" (Letters Sent to Chief of Ordnance, 8 October 1863). Kingsbury oversaw the construction of the first building, a limestone warehouse at the western tip of the Island near the railroad crossing of the Mississippi River. When the 1864 Act gave the Ordnance

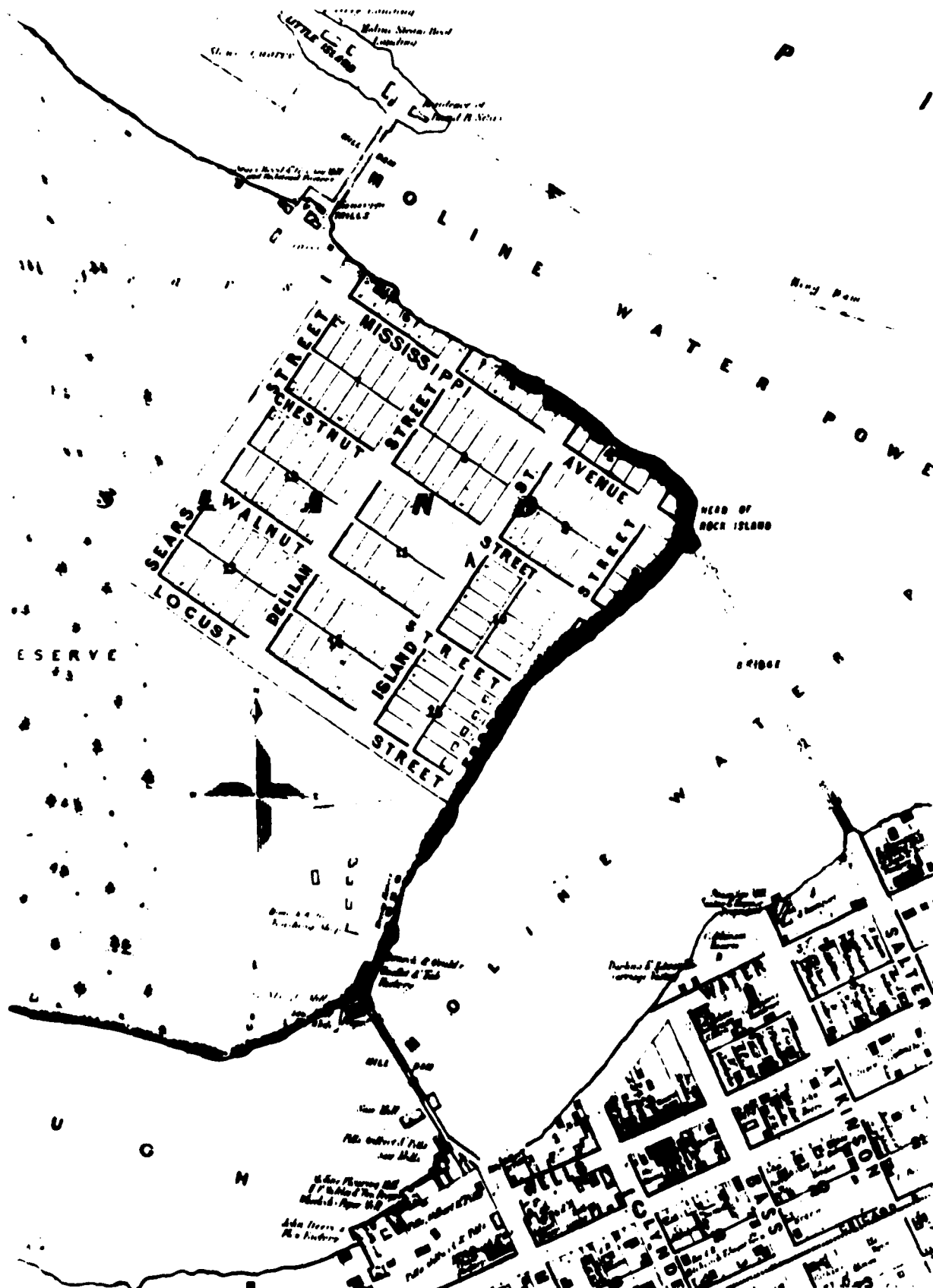


Fig. 3 David Sears' Proposed Township
 on Rock Island (Doran 1857).

Department the opportunity to plan a more extensive arsenal, General Thomas J. Rodman was sent to Rock Island.

During this same period, the Quartermaster Department, under instructions from the War Department's Commissary General of Prisoners, had constructed a prisoner of war camp for captured Confederate soldiers on the north central part of the Island (Fig. 4). Built to hold up to 12,000 prisoners, the only visible remains "of this prison today is the Confederate cemetery where nearly 2,000 Confederate soldiers are buried" (Thompson 1973:3). Research in the Arsenal's photographic files revealed an interesting insight into the Confederate cemetery. A picture taken around 1900 (Fig. 5) shows only occasional grave markers. A 1969 photo (Fig. 6) shows that the neat rows of tombstones currently seen did not appear until sometime in the present century. Bouilly (personal communication) has found that the tombstones were not installed until after World War I, a common national experience that finally made it politically possible to honor Civil War dead. Figures 7 - 19 show scenes of this camp drawn by Lembech (1863).

The building of the large "arsenal of construction" began with the arrival of Rodman. He designed

. . . a manufacturing complex of ten very large shops in the middle of the Island rather than at the western end as the previous plans had called for. The shop complex in the middle of the Island allowed for expansion of the shops and also placed them within reach of a dam designed to provide waterpower to the shops. These ten shops and the dam became the core of the Arsenal (Bouilly 1980:7).

Construction began in 1866 and continued well into the 1890s, through Rodman's command and that of his successors, Captain Daniel Webster Flagler (1871-1886), Colonel J. G. Baylor (1886-1889), and Colonel J. M. Whittemore (1889-1892). Objectives and details of different construction phases are discussed in the "Architectural Inventory" section. Much of the Arsenal's construction needs--trusses, frames, machinery shafts, locks, stairways--was designed and built in the Arsenal shops. Interior fittings and furniture for the various private quarters also were made on the Island.

Production at the Arsenal began almost as soon as construction started, and

As early as the 1869 Report of the Chief of Ordnance, the Rock Island Arsenal reported that . . . it had cleaned and packed 55,361 pieces of infantry accoutrements, 36,340 pieces of horse

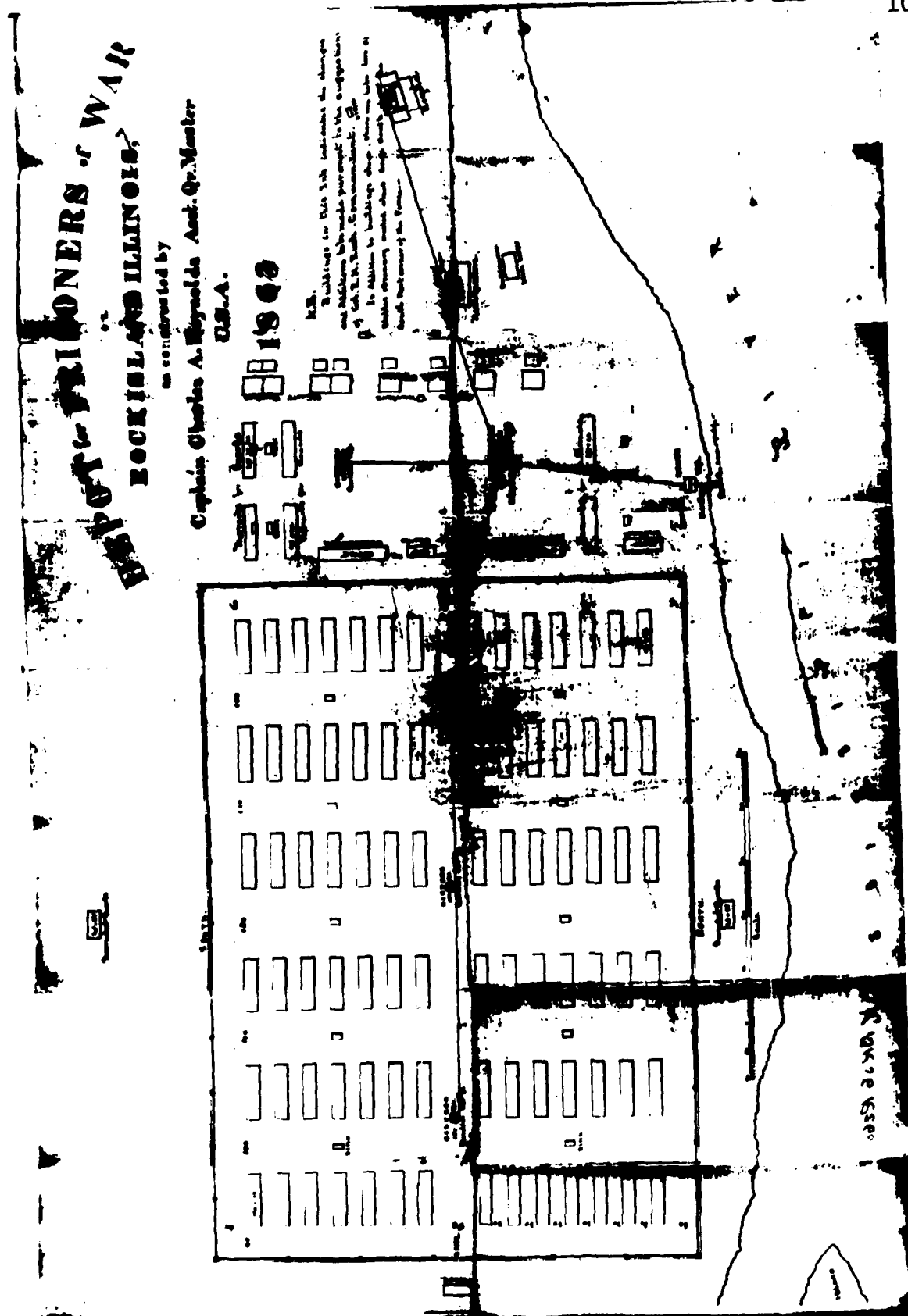


Fig. 4 Rock Island Military Prison (File Photograph
 from ARCOM Historical Office, Rock Island).



Fig 5 Confederate Cemetery, photograph taken ca. 1900
(File Photograph, ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock
Island).

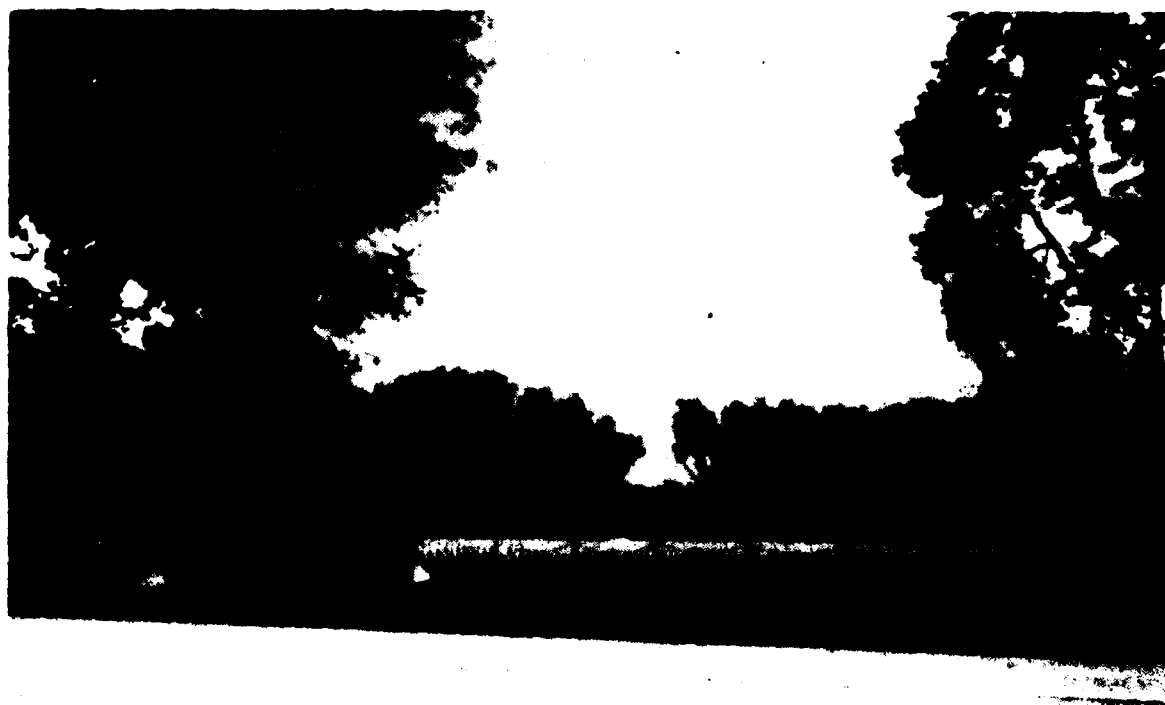


Fig. 6 Confederate Cemetery, photograph taken 1969
(File Photograph, ARRCOM Historical Office,
Rock Island).



ROCK ISLAND MILITARY PRISON SCENES

1. Bell Tower, Outside Entrance
2. Prisoners Suffering Punishment Inflicted by Their Own Courts
3. Administering the Oath of Allegiance
4. View within the Stockade
5. Prisoners Making Clam Shell Trinkets

Fig. 7 Military Prison Scenes (File Photograph from ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island).

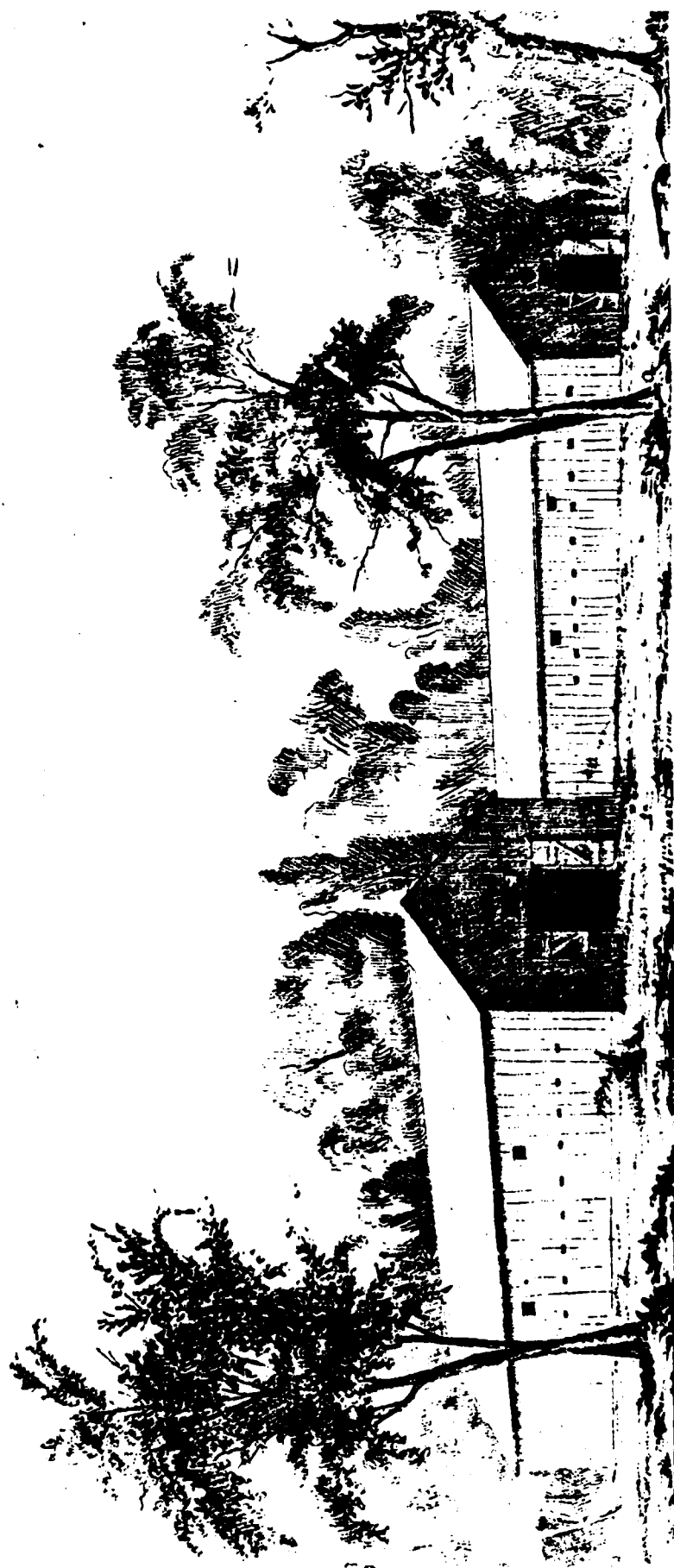


Fig. 8 Stables (Lembech 1863, in National Archives, Record Group 77).

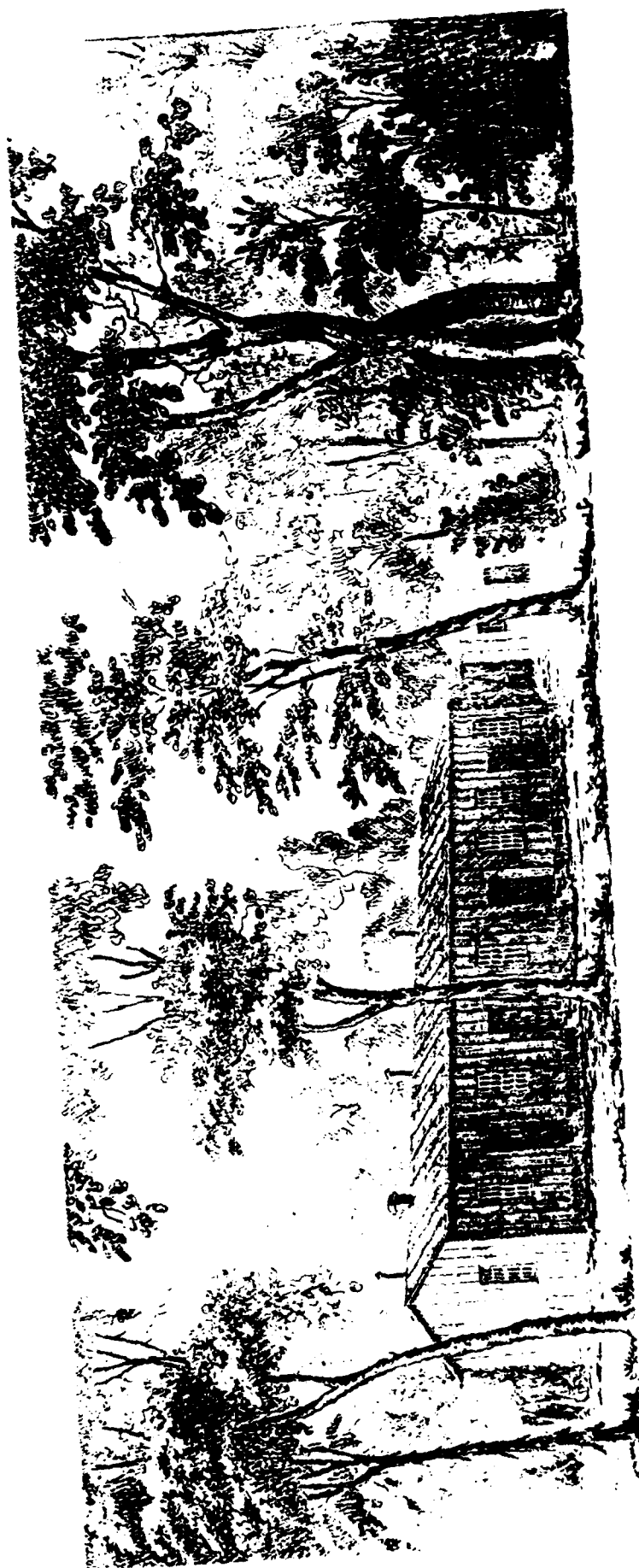


Fig. 9 Corn Storehouse (Lembach 1863, in
National Archives, Record Group 77).

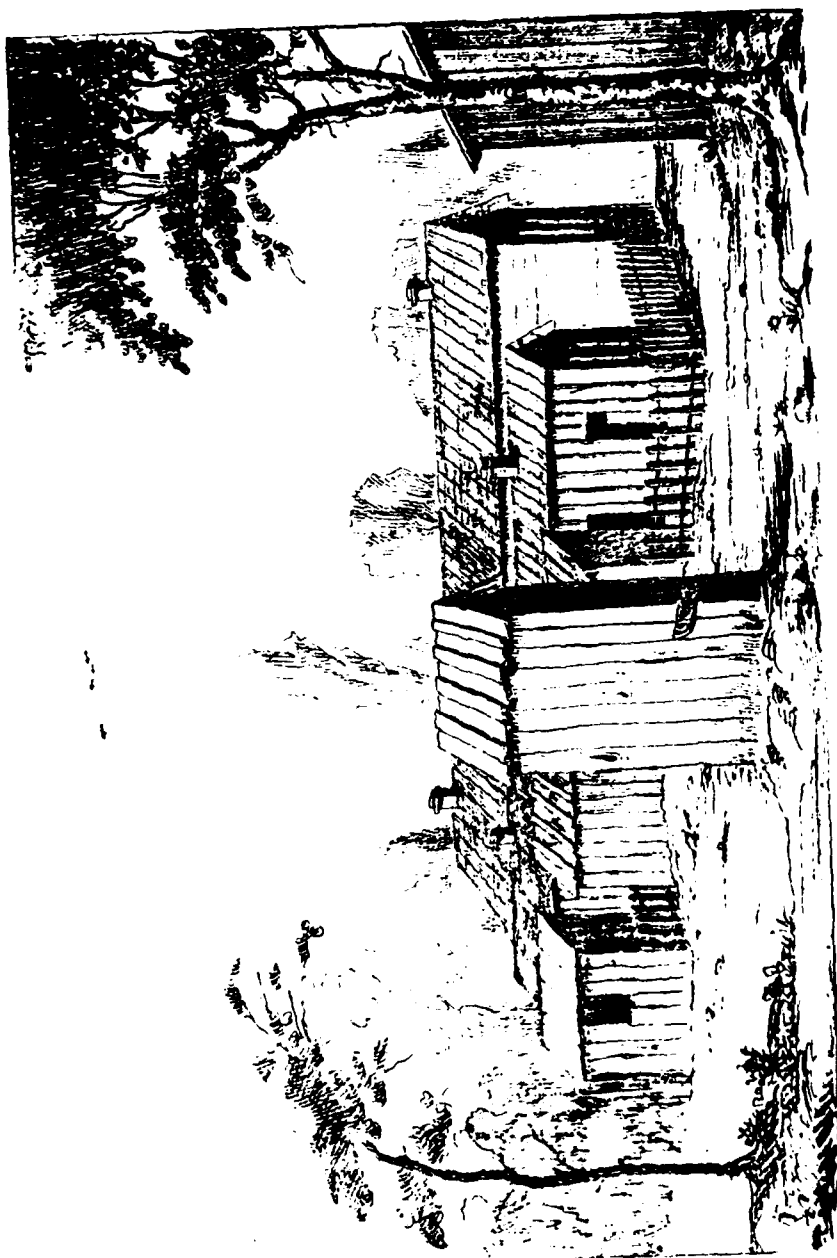


Fig. 10 Officers Quarters, Kitchen & Outbuildings (Lembech, 1863 in National Archives, Record Group 77).

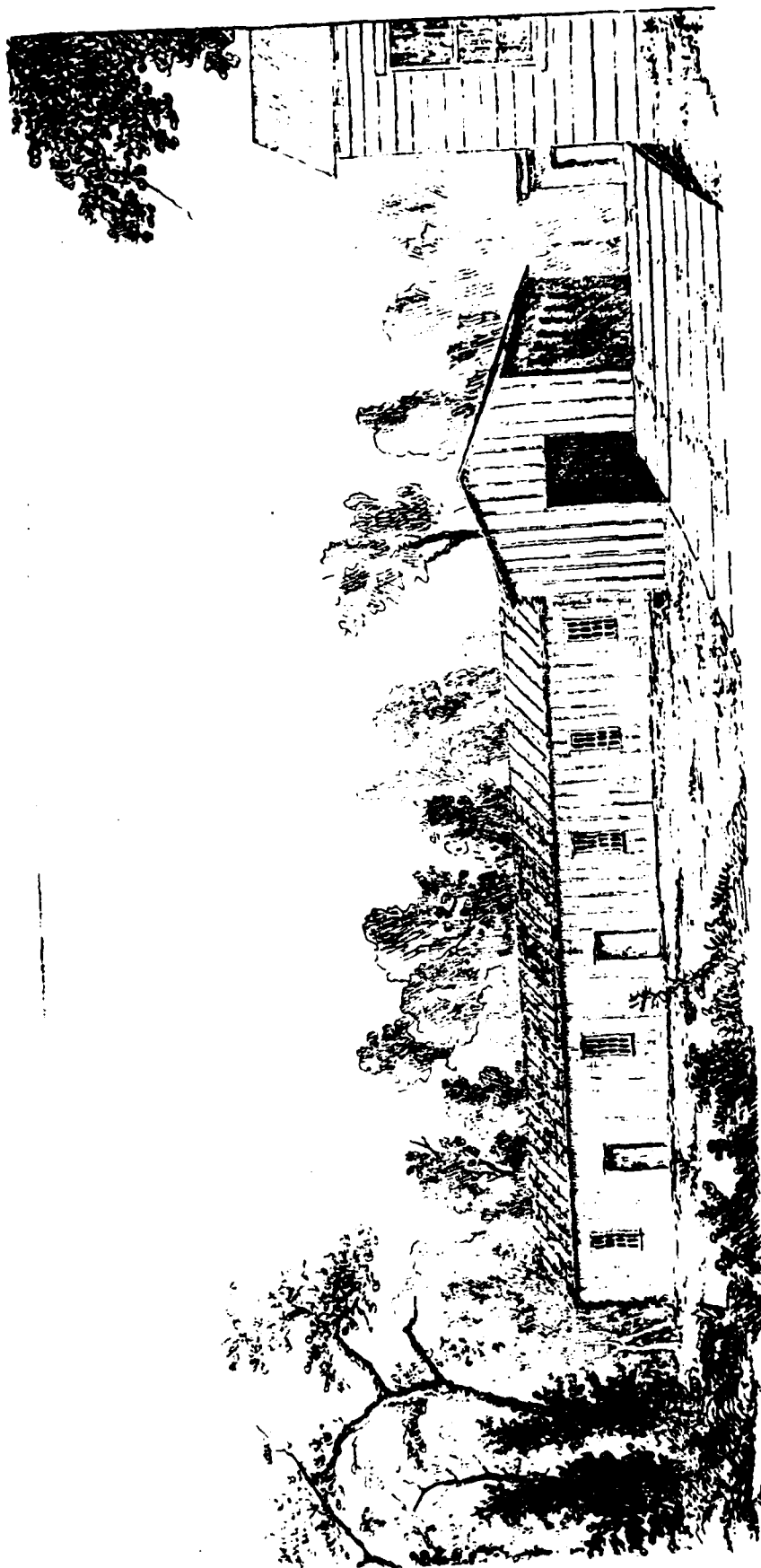


Fig. 11 Barrack & Coalhouse (Lembech, 1863 in
National Archives, Record Group 77).

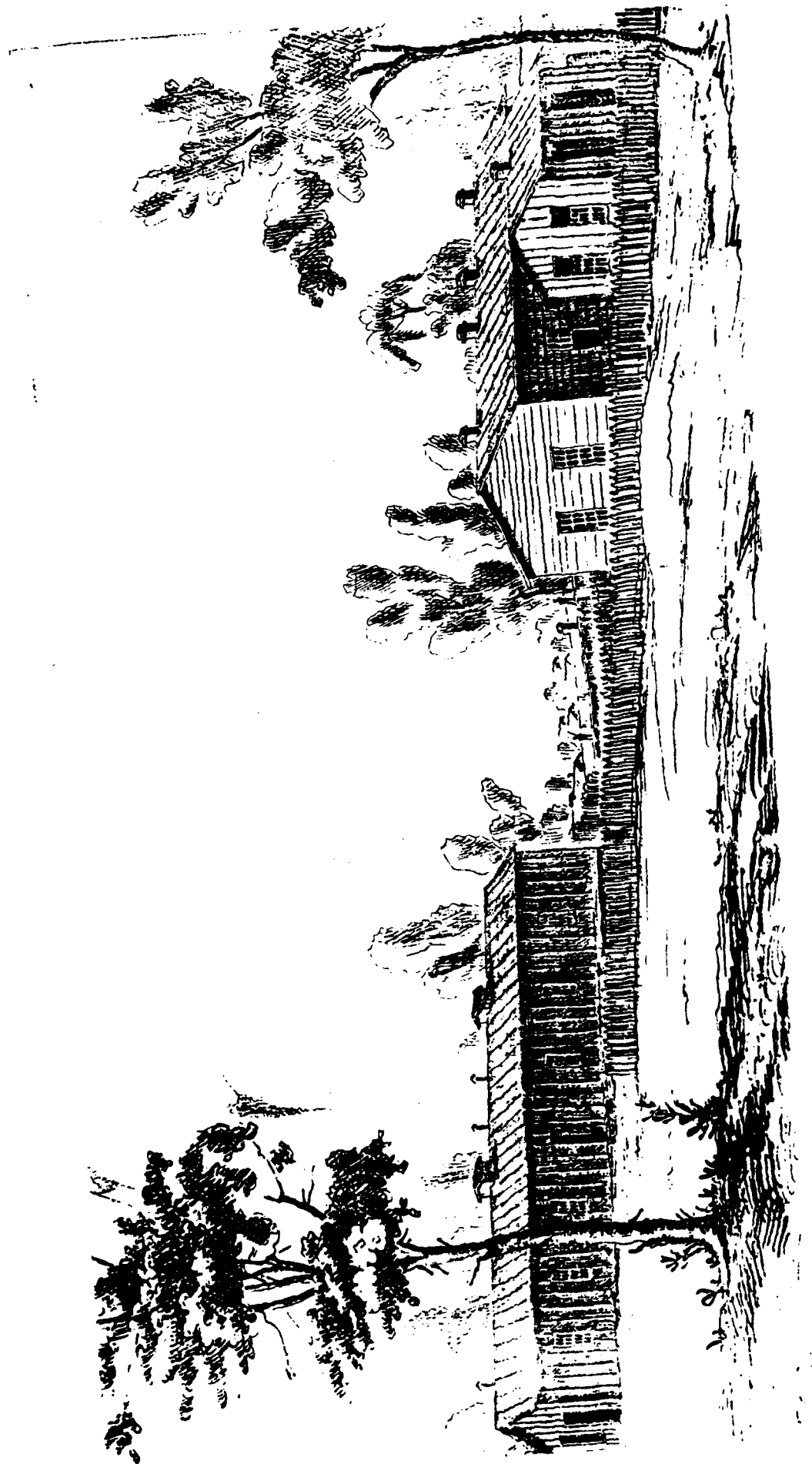


Fig. 12 Barracks, Prison, Officers Quarters & Kitchen (Lembech, 1863 in National Archives, Record Group 77).

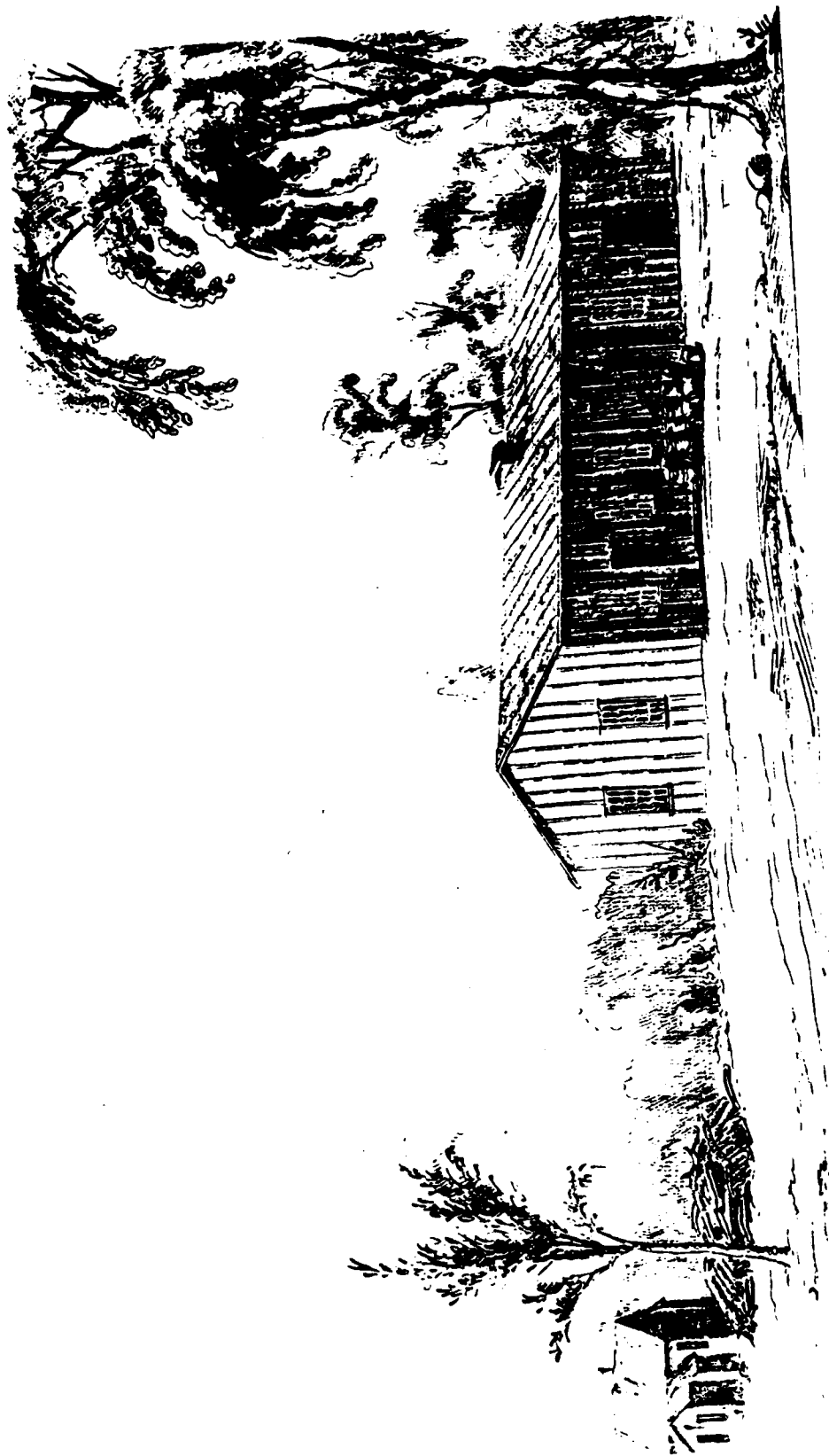


Fig. 13 Old Settlers Cabin & Bakery (Lembech, 1863
in National Archives, Record Group 77).

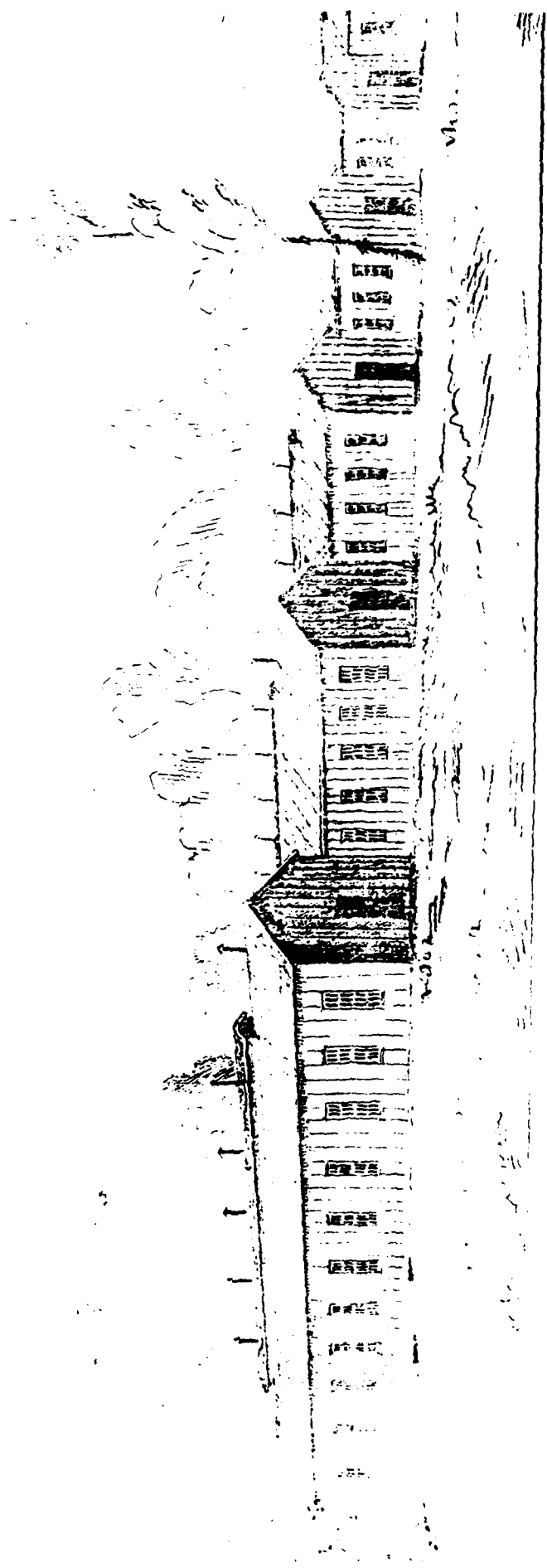


Fig. 14 Pest Houses (Lembeck, 1863 in National Archives, Record Group 77).



Fig. 15 Kitchen, Messrooms & Barracks of Prison Hospital (Lembech,
1863 in National Archives, Record Group 77).



Fig. 16 Prison enclosure & Barracks (Lembech, 1863
in National Archives, Record Group 77).

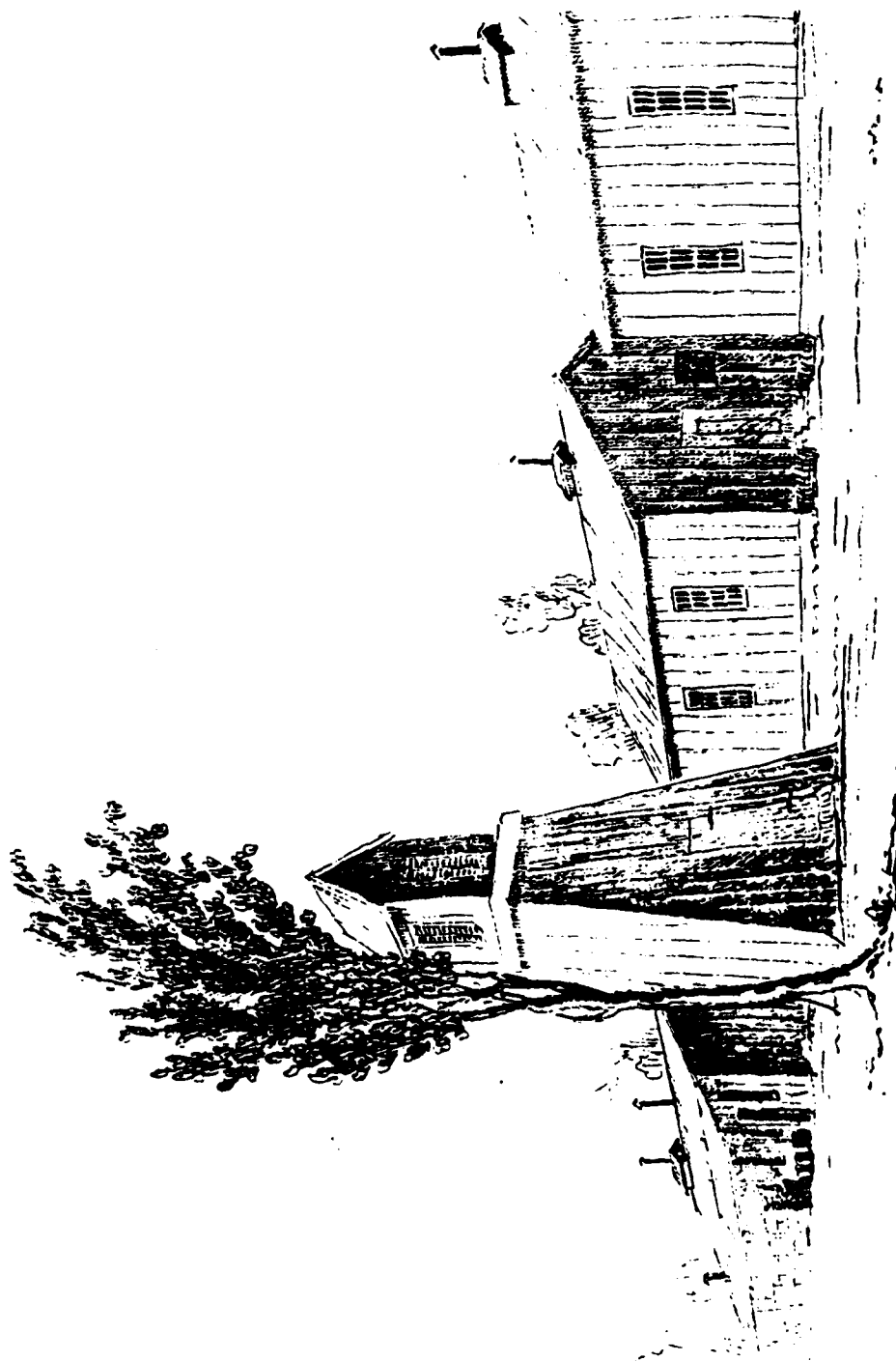


Fig. 17 Corn Storehouses, Alarmbell Tower and Guard Houses (Lembech, 1863 in National Archives, Record Group 72).

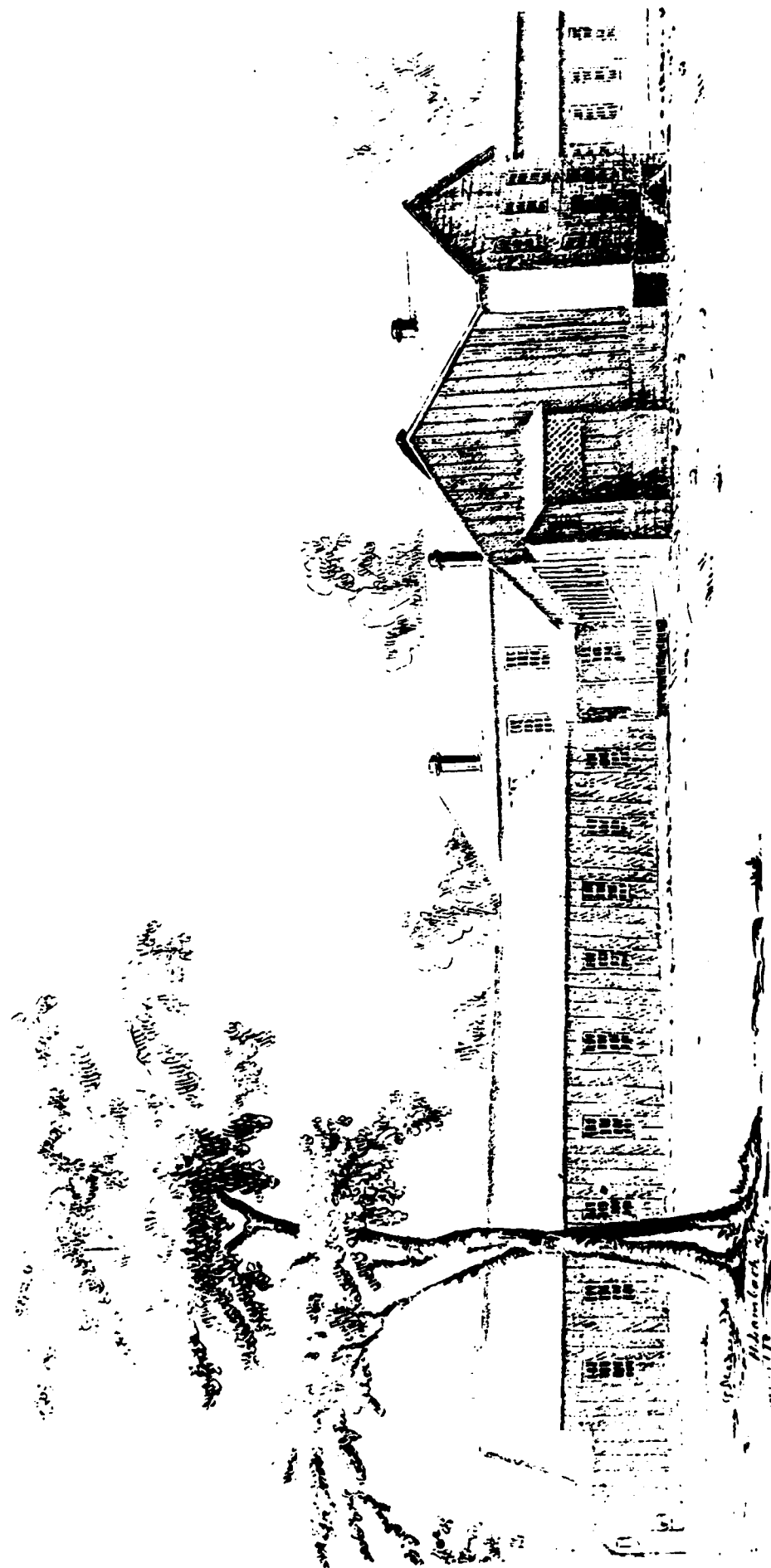


Fig. 18 Post Hospital (Lembeh, 1863 in
National Archives, Record Group 72).

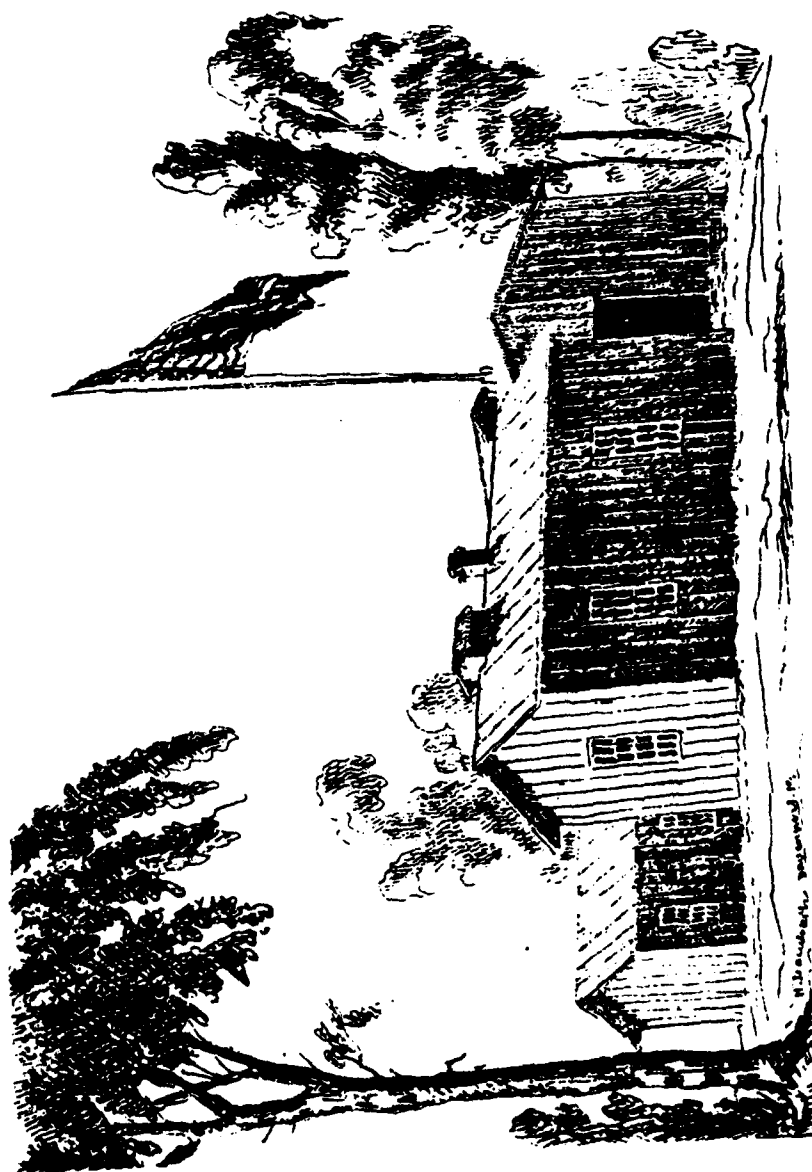


Fig. 19 Headquarters (Lembech, 1863 in National Archives, Record Group 22).

equipment and 503 sets of artillery harnesses. This was strictly handwork and typically a depot function which required little if any machinery (Bouilly 1980:8).

By 1875 Rock Island Arsenal supplied nearly all the ordnance stores required for the Army in the West, and manufacturing had begun.

Over the next decade, production of harnesses, light equipment for soldiers, and gun carriages was the Arsenal's responsibility. The Spanish-American War "brought a tremendous spurt of activity to the Arsenal. Employment reached a peak of 2900. . . . During the War the Arsenal gained no new functions" (Bouilly 1980:10). However, the war had revealed the need for an increased capacity to manufacture small arms, especially rifles. Also, a larger standing army for the U. S. was being approved and equipping these new troops was required. Rock Island's manufacturing capabilities were used to meet this need. Three shops were refurbished for the manufacture of rifles (Rock Island Argus, 30 January 1900:5), supplementing those made at other federal manufactories, notably Springfield Armory in Massachusetts.

With the onset of World War I, activities included the assembling and loading of shells, but this was stopped after the war, perhaps due to the danger presented to the Quad Cities area (Wickstrom 1943:6; Rock Island Argus, 12 March 1919:5). Employment at the Arsenal reached 13,400, and its facilities were used to capacity. After the war, employment dropped dramatically, but the duties of the Arsenal continued and even expanded to include that of advisor to various industries which were being trained to handle ordnance manufacture in the event of future wars.

The clouds of potential world conflict and the declaration of the National Emergency Act in 1939 caused increased activity, noticeably in the Arsenal's function as a depot. "Approximately 135,000 items were stocked for issue, and close to 2,000 orders were shipped weekly to locations all over the globe. . . . {E}mployment had climbed from 155 to nearly 5,000 in the depot department" (Miller 1971:3). The increase in this and other activities and the drafting of men for the armed services also brought women into the Arsenal's work force.

Total nonmilitary employment rose from 2,735 in 1939 to 18,675 in 1943, and included handicapped persons, boys aged 16-18 and, in 1944, several hundred Italian prisoners of war. Rock Island Arsenal acted as a procurement headquarters and distribution center as well as a manufactory. Training programs were developed in all areas to educate the new workers. During the four years of World War II,

. . . .immense quantities of all types of artillery and small arms equipment, loading machines for the Navy and enormous quantities of spare parts for all types of military equipment were produced at the Arsenal. In addition, large quantities of various kinds of artillery, automotive equipment, small arms, sighting and fire control instruments, and many miscellaneous items were overhauled or modified. Research and development projects on all these weapons and weapon components had been carried on at the Arsenal throughout the War, a period . . . unsurpassed in the history of Rock Island Arsenal. . . (Miller 1971:18).

The end of World War II in 1945 saw employment drop from its high of over 18,000 to only "4,458 by January, 1946, and 2,469 by July, 1947" (Miller 1971:19). The Arsenal's major duties continued, including the overhauling and storing of equipment, some manufacturing for the Navy, and the assembling of light equipment.

The Korean conflict caused employment to increase and equipment manufacture included "various rocket launchers, range finders, Navy missiles, loader rammers, mortars, aircraft catapults, machine-gun barrels, targets, gun covers, spare parts for small arms and artillery, carriages, and automotive vehicles, and paracrates and paracaisses" (Nothstein 1965:489).

The end of the fighting again reduced the personnel levels, although the Arsenal's many activities continued. The Arsenal was therefore prepared for the Vietnamese conflict, and few changes in the complex were necessary. Currently, the mission of Rock Island Arsenal is:

manufacturing of assigned material and its required direct support which includes engineering and product assurance; to perform tool set, On Equipment Materiel, and Basic Issue Items (BII) assembly for the U. S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM), U. S. Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command (TARCOM), and other national inventory control points as required; and to provide administrative, logistical, and facilities support services to Rock Island Arsenal (RIA), Headquarters (HQ) ARRCOM, and tenant activities (Harland Bartholomew and Associates 1980:3).

In this historical reconstruction of activities at the Arsenal, changes and shifts in manufacturing needs and patterns are clearly seen. Changes in manufacturing have

influenced land use patterns, and modern usage has also been instrumental in the building of dikes, levees, and other flood control features. All of these land use activities have been intensive on the limited surface of the Island, and have combined to erase numerous prehistoric and historic resources which must have been on the Island at one time.

ARCHEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL, AND
HISTORICAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
FALL 1980

Documentary Research

Documentary research was carried out in the Rock Island area and in Washington, D. C. Most important among these resources were the documents, maps, and histories in the ARRCOM Historical Office; the microfilms and file materials of the John M. Browning Museum at the Arsenal; the Hauberg Collection of the Denkmann Library at Augustana College in Rock Island; and the National Archives in Washington, D. C.

Detailed assessments of these and other archival sources utilized during the project are found in Appendix I. Because of scheduling, the information from the National Archives could not be obtained until the field research on the Island was effectively completed; these resources did not enter into the design and execution of the architectural assessment and archeological survey. However, the maps and documents of the local sources on Arsenal Island and in the Quad Cities area were instrumental in helping to identify focal points for research during the survey.

The documentary research resulted in preparation of five working maps prior to field research (with the exception of the REARM area which, as noted previously, was surveyed out of sequence because of coal stockpiling activities). These maps pinpointed areas of previously noted locations of prehistoric and historic activity, and were used in conjunction with Facilities Engineering long-range planning maps to define priority survey areas. These preliminary data are summarized in Figures 20, prehistoric sites; 21, pre-Arsenal sites, to 1862; 22, Civil War sites, 1862-1870; 23, Civil War to World War I sites, 1870-1920; and 24, hazardous waste and dump deposits.

Field Survey

The island of Rock Island includes approximately 906 acres, 424 of which are undisturbed by existing buildings or pavement. The buildings were the focus of the documentary research and architectural assessment, while the undisturbed lands were the object of the field survey. Also removed from consideration were limited areas on the Island where the potential for hazardous waste or dump materials seemed high (Fig. 24). While our initial objective had been to survey the entire undisturbed portion of the Island, this did not prove to be feasible because of time constraints.

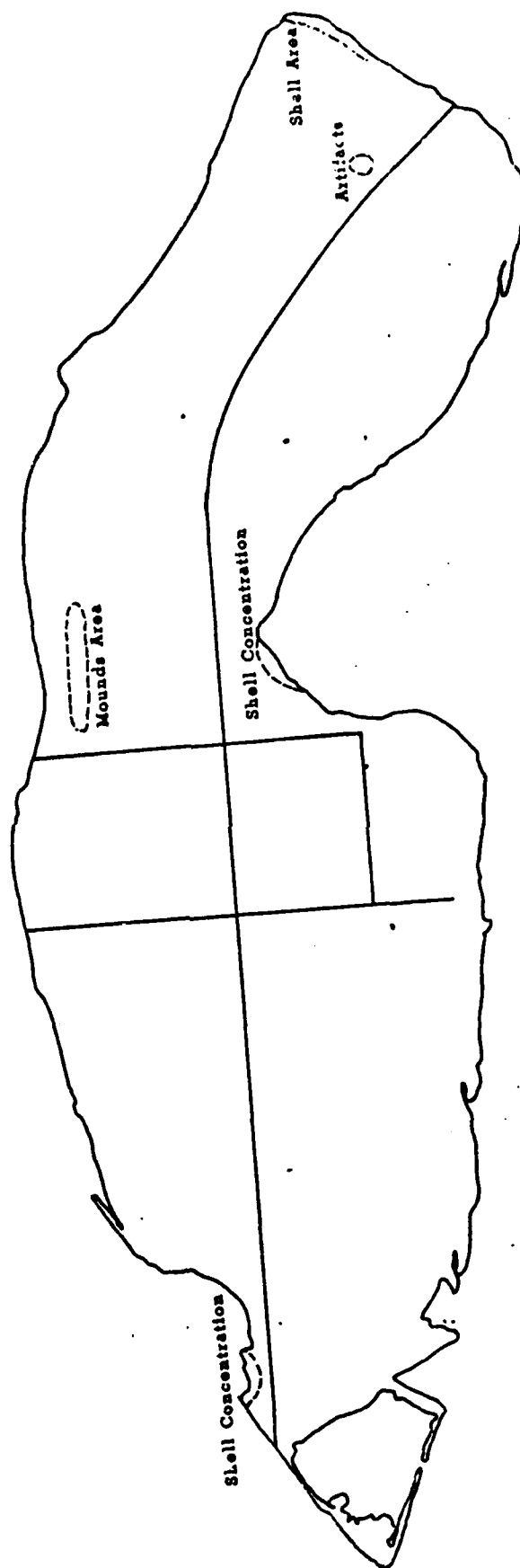


Fig. 20 Prehistoric sites based on informant contacts.

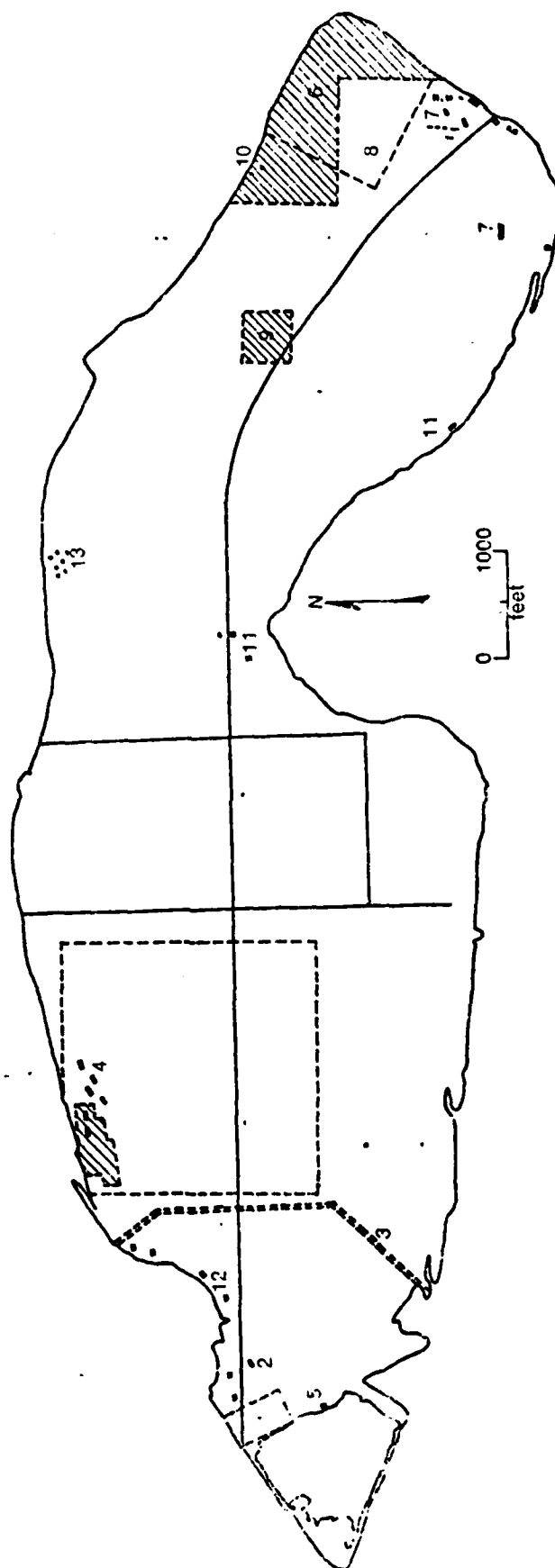


Fig. 21 Pre-Arsenal Sites (to 1862)

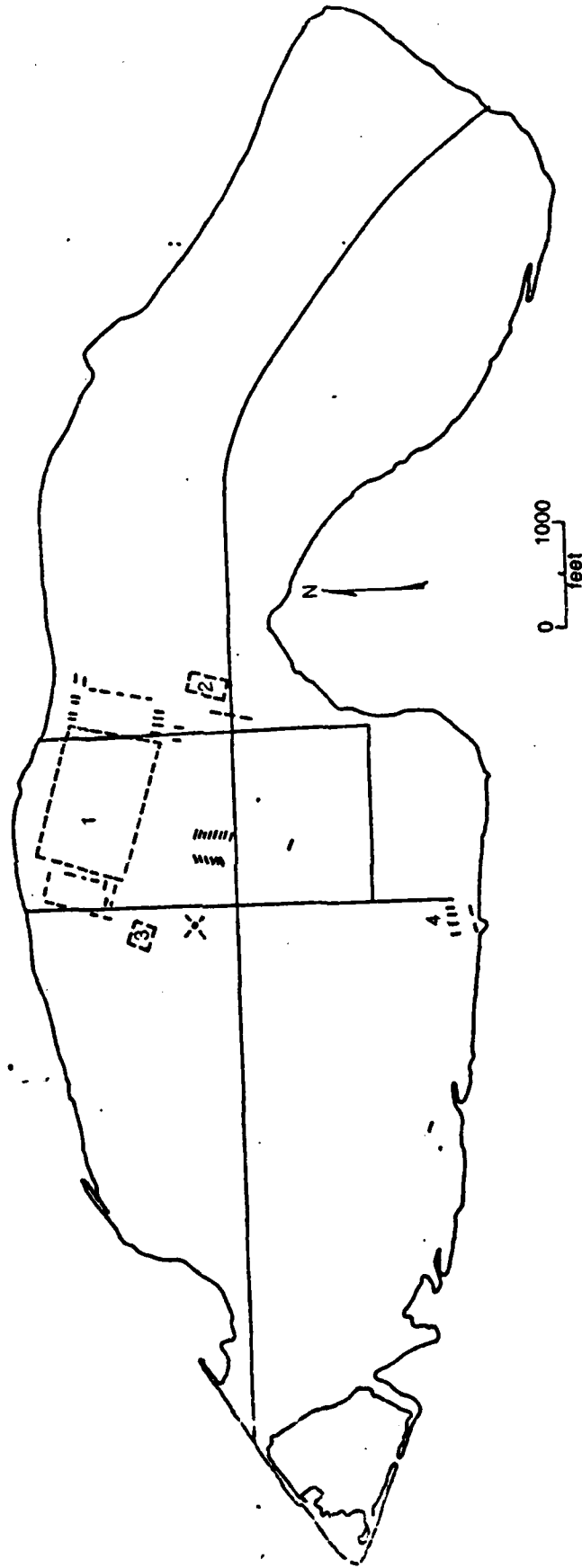


Fig. 22 Civil War Period Sites (1862-1870).

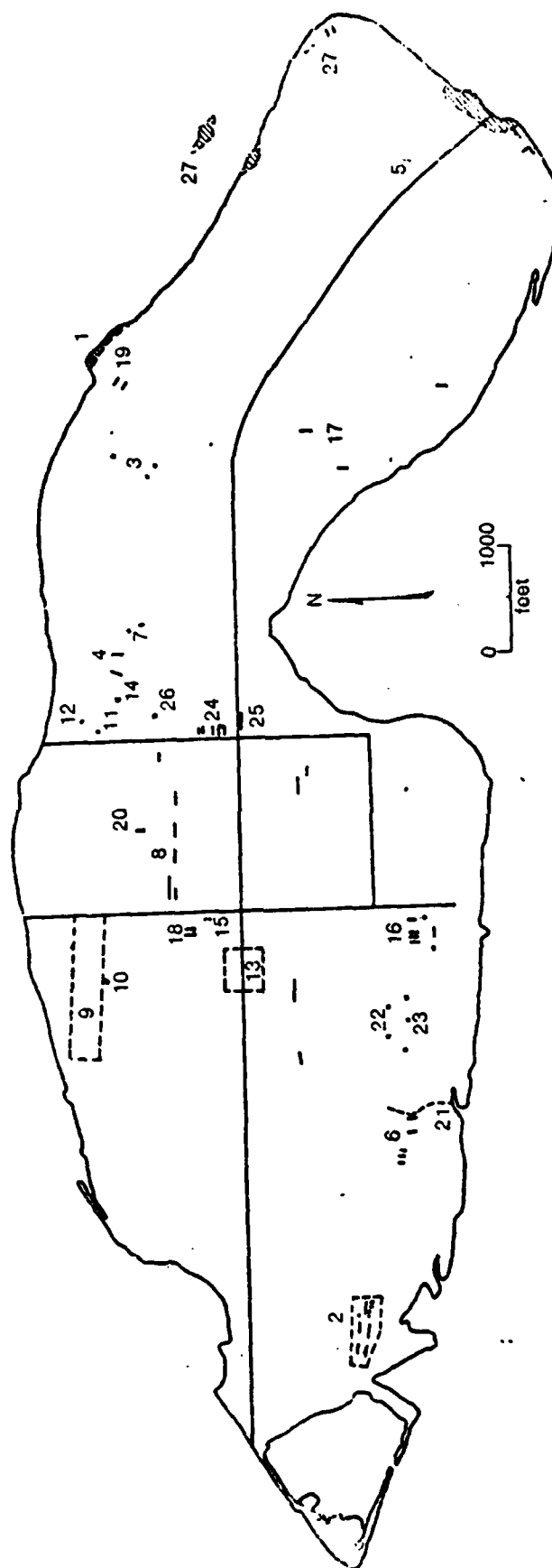


Fig. 23 Civil War to World War I Sites (1870-1920).

KEY TO FIGURES 21, 22 AND 23
(Sites Located Through Archival Research)

Pre-Arsenal Sites (1816-1875)
(Fig. 21)

1. Fort Armstrong (Rock Island Daily Union 1915)--test trench and surface collection; see Appendix II for artifacts recovered
2. "Winfield Scott's Headquarters" (Rock Island Daily Union 1915)--Eichhorn's work; no findings
3. First Bridge Across the Mississippi (Rock Island Daily Union 1915; Gordon 1866; Gronen 1870)--Marker Site near Davenport House
4. Davenport House, Davenport Grant (Rock Island Daily Union 1915) and outbuildings (Lee 1837); shaded area is the developed part of the tract (Gronen 1870)--surface-collected in this area
5. Structures (Map of the Rock Island bridge 1859)--shoreline survey, no sites identified
6. Sears Tract (Plat of Rock Island Ill's, Flagler 1877; Rock Island Daily Union 1915; shaded)--east end firing range survey. No sites located.
7. Industrial Area, including

Dimmock and Gould tub and pail factory (Gordon 1866; Gould 1900; Rock Island Daily Union 1915)

Stevens, Ruggles and Co. woodenware factory (Rock Island Daily Union 1915)

Tenement houses (Gould 1900)

S. H. Wite's sawmill (Gould 1900; Gordon 1866)

Shingle mill (Doran 1857)

Planing mill (Gordon 1866)

Factory boarding house (Rock Island Daily Union 1915) and others (Gronen 1870; Gordon 1866; Doran 1857)

Shoreline and new bridge site survey; no sites located
8. Rock Island City development (Doran 1857--dashed outline)--east end Firing Range survey. Never built; no physical remains

9. Farmstead (Doran 1857); no physical remains.
10. Sawmill, planing mill, turning shop, bedstead manufactory, finishing shop and warehouses (Gordon 1866; Gronen 1870)--no remains found

D. B. Sears' second sawmill and furniture factory (Rock Island Daily Union 1915)--levee building
11. Structures (Flagler 1877 Plat of Rock Island, Ill's) in Township 18N, Ranges I and II West)--no sites located
12. Structures (Lee, 1837 map)--none located.
13. Squatters settlements (J. M. Browning Museum's Rock Island Arsenal, R. I., Ill., n.d.)--none located

Civil War Period Sites (1862-1870)
(Fig. 22)

1. Prisoner of War Camp (Confederate prisoners--Gronen 1870 map; Rock Island Daily Union, 5 July 1915:9). Limited excavations failed to confirm presence of prison remains.
2. Original Union Cemetery Site (U. S. Army 1979a:4)-- no current surface indications
3. Union Hospital (U. S. Army 1979a:6)--no remains found
4. Pest Houses (Gronen 1870)--below modern building (XYZ)

Civil War to World War I Sites (1870-1920)
(Fig. 23)

1. 1906-1907 Locks--abandoned (USA 1979b:6)
2. Workers' housing--WWI era (Jordan 1919 map)--under hardlot, backhoe needed
3. Stables and cow barn (Rock Island Arsenal Fire Department 1936)--still standing
4. Post stable or upper stable (Rock Island Arsenal Fire Department map 1936; Map of Rock Island 1890)--no longer standing
5. Structure (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905); firing ground

6. Structures (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905)--no sites located
7. Icehouse (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905)--possibly, mound tested on golf course
8. Row of structures (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905)--no longer standing
9. Post garden (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905; Huebinger Bros. 1900)--no current surface indications
10. Lower stables (Iowa Publishing Co. 1905; Map of Rock Island 1890)--no surface indications
11. Surgeon's quarters (Map of Rock Island 1890)--no site found
12. Hospital (Map of Rock Island 1890)--no site found
13. Gun yard (Map of Rock Island 1890)--below modern structures and Rodman Avenue
14. Structure (Map of Rock Island 1890)--not currently standing
15. Hospital (Jordan 1919)--no site found
16. Laboratories (Jordan 1919)--under Building #299
17. Enlisted men's henery--includes a well (Rock Island Arsenal 1910)--hazard area
18. Temporary office building (Jordan 1919)--no longer standing
19. Structures (Jordan 1919)--no longer standing
20. Ice plant (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--no site evident
21. Drain (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--untested
22. Magazines (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--under Bldg. 299
23. Caves (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--under Bldg. 299
24. Barracks (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--tested; artifacts recovered
25. YMCA--recreation (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--under Gun Park

26. Bakery (Rock Island Arsenal, ca. 1921)--no surface indications
27. Industrial zones (Jordan 1919; Map of Rock Island 1890)--no surface indications

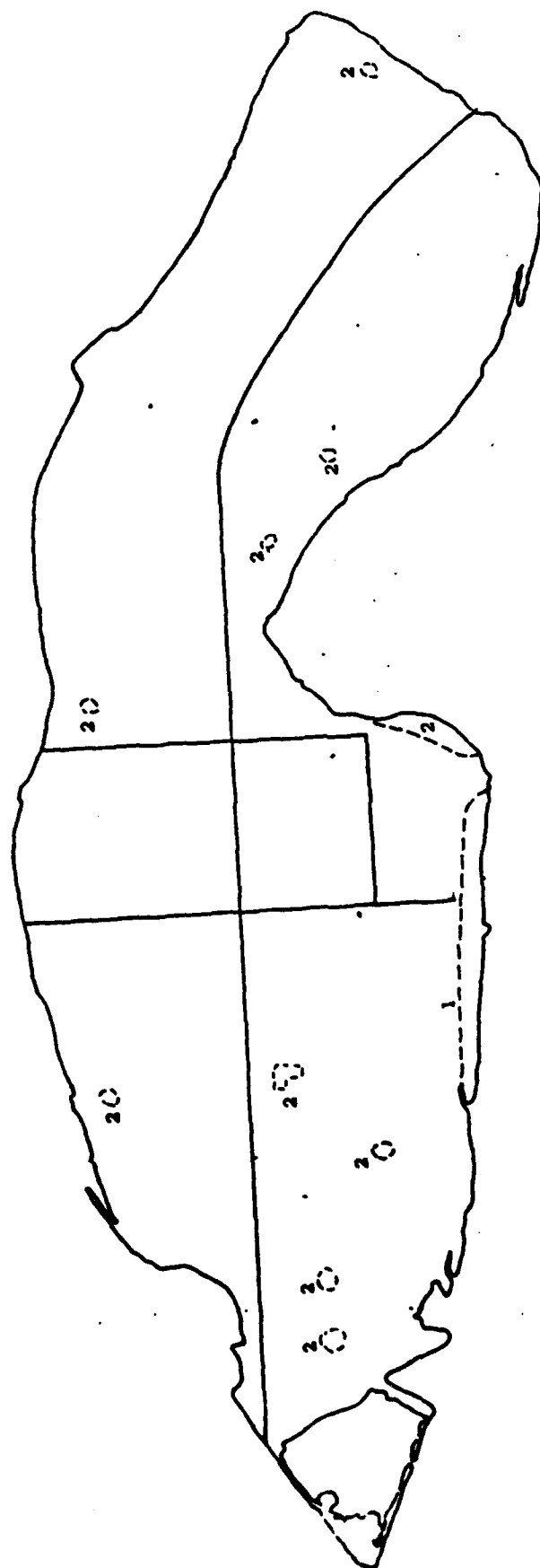


Fig. 24 Hazardous waste and dump areas.
(1, Hazardous waste; 2, dump areas)

When it was determined that archeological survey could not be carried out over the entire Island in the time available for the project, Interagency Archeological Services in Denver agreed to a proposal to limit the survey to "priority areas." These were areas likely to be impacted in the near future by construction and expansion activities of the Arsenal. The Facilities Engineering Office was instrumental in the determination of these priority areas. A total of 130 acres, including these priority locations, had been subjected to a thorough field examination when fieldwork was terminated on 26 November 1980. Survey data are described here, and presented in Figures 25 and 26, utilizing the standard engineering map of the Island (1944) as a base.

Areas Surveyed and Tested

REARM. Project REARM involves the consolidation of existing facilities and activities, and the construction and implementation of new ones in order to "bring the RIA industrial operations up to current state-of-the-art technology" (Harland Bartholomew and Associates 1980:FNSI-1). The areas where new construction was anticipated were surveyed at the beginning of the project.

Previous documentary research failed to note any historic sites in the impact areas. The ground survey included an area walkover and mechanical subsurface trenching. Each trench was examined for artifacts and other evidence of past human activity. Trench locations varied as obtrusive trees and other surface complexities interfered with controlled spacing. The areas tested (Fig. 25) were designated as "A" (the Wooded Area), "B" (the Coal Pile), "C" (REARM Parking), and "D" (New Parking).

Area "A" was tested with twenty trenches, "B" with six deep backhoe pits, "C" with four, and "D" with a series of shovel tests, around a centrally located one meter by one meter test unit (specific details are in Appendix II). All trenching referred to in this report was dug with a small-size "Ditch-Witch." No cultural artifacts were identified in any of the tests.

Rock Island National Cemetery Extension. The location of the cemetery (Fig. 26) was established around 1870, and subsequent additions enlarged it to its present 31.5 acres. Further extensions are contemplated and these were surveyed. Although the possibility of remains from squatters' activities existed, documentary research failed to identify any specific sites in the area.

Areas tested included a lawn bordered on the north and south by wooded areas (Fig. 26). Nine trenches were put

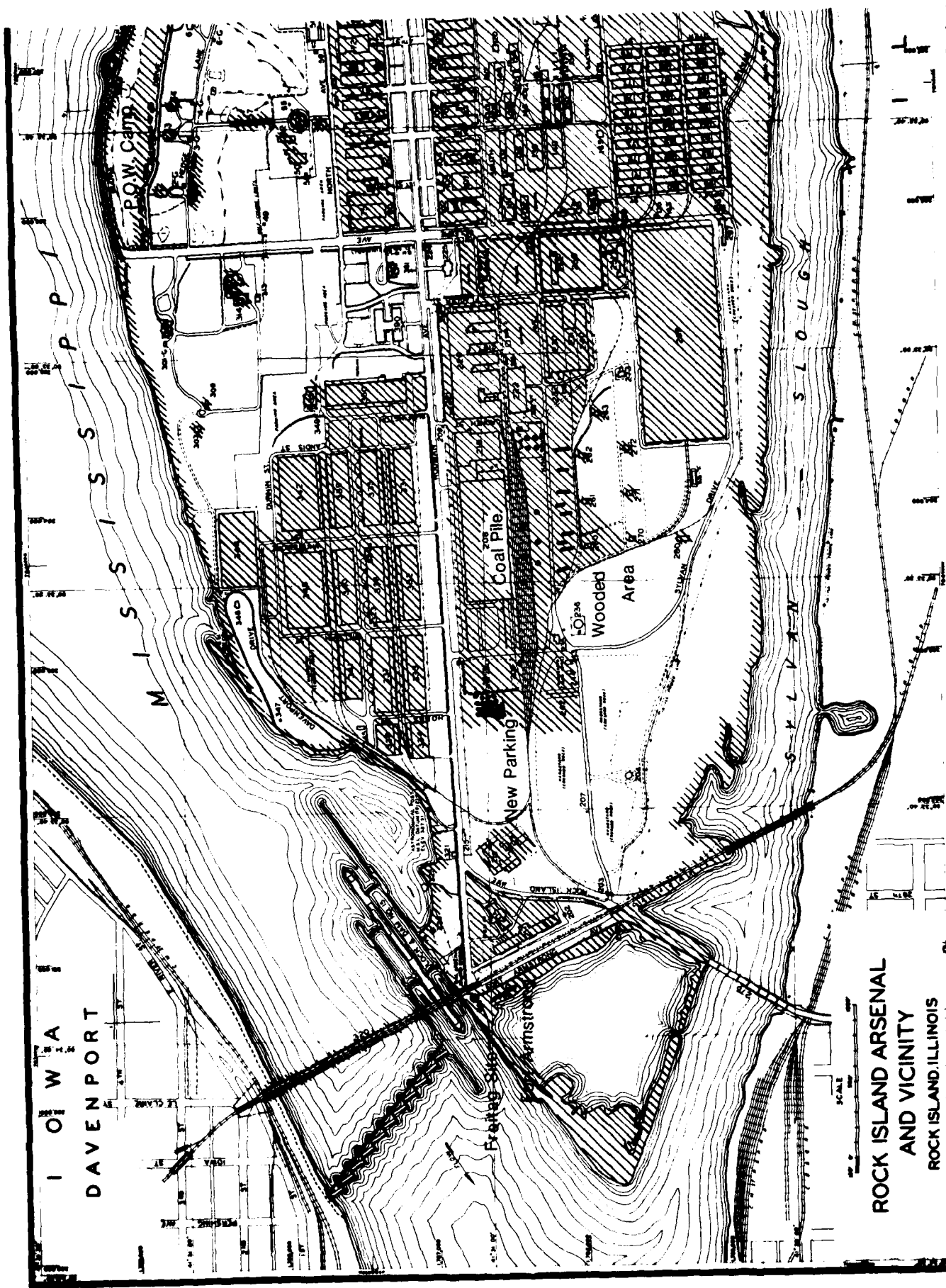
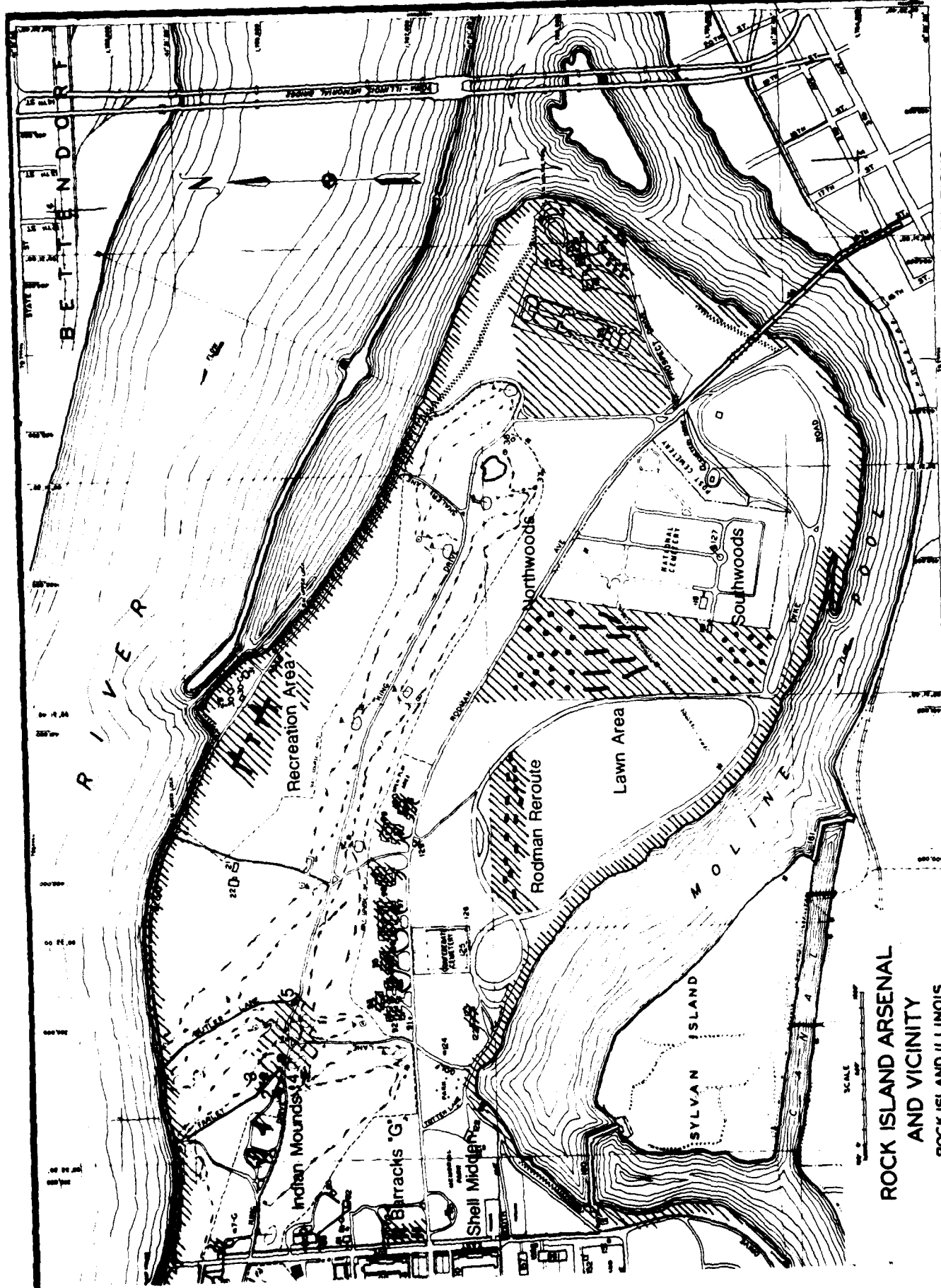


Fig. 25 Areas Surveyed



into the lawn, and at 69cm below the surface, what was thought to be an organic layer was encountered. Close examination revealed it was the result of limestone weathering from the bedrock which was immediately below at 72cm below surface. In the wooded area north of the lawn, eighteen short (approximately 1.5m long and 0.5m wide) trenches were put in. Fourteen similar units were put in the wooded area south of the lawn. No artifacts or any evidence of past human activity were found in any of the units. Detailed excavation notes are in Appendix II.

Shell Midden. Rock Island's location in the Mississippi River makes it an ideal place for shellfish exploitation. Sites along the banks of the Mississippi and nearby tributaries have revealed the use of shellfish by prehistoric populations (Benchley et al. 1977:68). Historically, a shell button industry developed in the late 19th century along the Iowa shore and it is certain that the use of shell for buttons dates earlier. Confederate prisoners at Rock Island during the Civil War made buttons and other objects as a source of income (Hesseltine 1962:51; Fig. 5).

There are several areas on the Island where shell concentrations, or middens, have been reported. Tillinghast (1898:41) quotes A. S. Tiffany, whose paper was read before the Davenport Academy of Sciences 28 February 1873, describing a shell bed, varying from "6 to 16 inches in thickness" and "near the western extremity" of the Arsenal grounds where, in the "lower part of this shell bed were found the skull and bones belonging to one individual." In association "with these human remains were found the point of an antler of a deer or elk, and what appears to be a fragment of the shin bone of a bison." Quoting another paper, presented by Professor W. H. Pratt on 17 August 1877, Tillinghast (ibid.) writes,

At the head of the Island, where are found the most extensive accumulations in this region, we find, at several places along the edge of the bank, an additional deposit of shells heaped up above the general shell bed. . . .

At the time of our survey, only one midden of any size was located. This was on an eroding embankment on the southern shore of the Island (Fig. 26). All other known shell concentrations have since eroded away, are only on the surface as small scatters, or have been destroyed or covered over by construction work. The area designated as the Freitag Site (Fig. 25) may be part of a former riverbank site, but no shells were present.

One extant midden (Fig. 26) was tested with two 1-by-1-meter squares. This deposit was on a bluff about 10 meters above water level. Substantial erosion had occurred

and shell deposits covered an area no greater than approximately 4m by 4m. The first unit, about four meters from the edge of the bank, was taken to a depth of 80cm. Shell was encountered from 25 to 40cm below the surface. The second unit, located at the edge of the bank where shell was scattered on the surface, was taken down to 60cm. The shell layer was 10cm thick from the surface and mixed with gravel.

The predominant species in the deposit were the Monkey-Face (*Quadrula metanevra* Rafinesque; Parmalee 1967:39), the Purple Warty-Back (*Cyclonaias tuberculata* Rafinesque; Parmalee 1967:27), and the Mucket (*Actinonaias carinata* Barnes; Parmalee 1967:56). The mixture of species and the presence of a hammerstone indicate this was a cultural rather than natural deposit. The primary problem, which remains unresolved, is whether the deposit was prehistoric or historic. The presence of the hammerstone suggests prehistoric activity, but not conclusively. It is known that Civil War guards and prisoners, and other historic period persons have collected shells from time to time. Furthermore, the presence of early historic concrete piers nearby suggests that the shell/gravel mixture may have been accumulated for use in concrete mixing. Although Ferrel Anderson, president of the Quad Cities Archaeological Society and an Arsenal employee, indicated that others in the past had found cultural material, only one apparent hammerstone was found.

Proposed Recreation Area. Located on the north side of the Island (Fig. 25), this area will include two baseball fields and at least one fieldhouse. No prehistoric or historic sites were mentioned in any of the documentary sources checked for this area.

Nine trenches were dug averaging a meter in depth, and two to 75 meters in length. Examination of the soil indicated its major composition to be fill. Conversations with Arsenal and golf course personnel confirmed our conclusions. The area had been leveled during construction of the dike along the north shore of the Island. Dirt was borrowed to build the base and leveling was completed in the last decade to accommodate recreational users. The central part of the area also has been disturbed through the locating of the leaching pool/septic system for Quarters 30 and 31 (Fig. 25).

Rodman Reroute. The relocation of Rodman Avenue will cut across a wooded area (Fig. 25) which has been used in the past as a dumping ground and discreet storage area. Documentary information (Map of Rock Island Arsenal, n.d.) indicated that among the possible finds to be encountered was a powder magazine, but it is believed that the structure was never built (Bouilly, personal communication).

After preliminary pedestrian reconnaissance, 15 test units were mechanically excavated along the proposed relocation area. Trees, their roots, and large concentrations of thorn bushes made it difficult to survey some parts. In the case of a few test units, the presence of unknown materials--seemingly lubricants, oils, and white crystalline chemical accretions--precluded a thorough examination.

No cultural materials were uncovered in any of the tests.

1919 Barracks. Temporary living quarters were built to house workers in 1918. On 1 January 1919, fire destroyed the one designated as Barracks "G" (Fig. 26, 27). Available time for working here was limited, so testing involved no more than determining the nature of extant remains.

Two trenches were dug on a north-south line, about 15 meters apart. In both, the presence of large amounts of limestone, probably from the foundation of the former barracks, was noted.

Artifacts recovered from trench #2 included earthenware sherds, miscellaneous glass fragments, and wire nails found at 25-30cm below the surface, mixed with crushed limestone. Although temporally nondiagnostic, everything recovered was consistent with an early 20th-century date.

Indian Mounds. Among Rock Island's most noted features are a series of mounds located on a Coyne fine sand ridge (USDA 1977: Sheet 24) terrace on the north side of the Island (Fig. 26). It always has been assumed that they were of aboriginal Indian manufacture, and a sign currently marks the largest one as an "Indian Mound" (Fig. 28). Early references to them include an interview with a Mr. Watts by the local historian, John Hauberg. Watts describes how, when he was five or six years of age, residents on the Island "dug into the mounds and discovered Indian remains," taking "some trinkets, beads and a pipe away" (Hauberg Collection, interview of 12 January 1920). Which specific mound he was referring to is not known. Another reference comes from W. T. Norton, a guard at the Civil War prison camp, who writes that he and other guards found many arrowheads and other aboriginal relics during their off-duty hours (Rock Island Daily Union, 3 October 1915). The camp's location was not far from the mounds.

The first scientific attempt to excavate the mounds was in 1875 when the Davenport Academy of Science expressed an interest. Flagler discouraged it, believing them to be "natural curiosities" and "a valuable attraction and addition to the grounds of the arsenal." He also expresses his ignorance as to the mounds' contents, noting that they have been "carefully preserved" since his arrival, although they



Fig. 27 Barracks "G"; Fire damaged, 1 January 1919
(ARRCOM Historical Office, File Photograph,
Rock Island).



Fig. 28 Indian Mound (#1)

showed signs of being "dug into and examined some time ago" (U. S. Army Bureau of Ordnance 1890, Vol. 3:97). Another attempt was made by the Academy in 1886 when, in writing to a different commander, Col. T. G. Baylor, it solicited "the privilege of opening the mounds on the Arsenal Island" (Browning Museum, Folder 132). It is uncertain whether or not excavations actually were carried out.

Limited testing of the one large mound (10m in diameter and 1.5m in height) by the ISU crew was conducted to confirm whether, in fact, it was a product of human manufacture. It was decided that only the minimum amount of work necessary to make the determination would be done, thus preserving the mound.

Three test units eventually were laid out, the second two coming only after the first failed to produce the desired information. The first test unit was a 1 x 3-meter unit running along the eastern periphery of the mound (Fig. 29) in a north-south direction. Orientation and location were decided upon in order to encounter the edge of the mound and to eliminate any necessity of actually going into the mound. The results of Unit 1 proved inconclusive, and the field crew excavated into the mound, one meter at a time. Unit 2 was laid out as a western extension of the southern third of Unit 1 (Fig. 30). Unit 3 followed, after artifact recovery from Unit 2 again proved inconclusive, with the final excavation being T-shaped, three meters long north-south, and an equal length east-west. The completion of Unit 3, with its attendant artifacts and addition to the wall profile (Figs. 31, 32) already established, ended our work at the Indian Mound.

Artifacts recovered from Units 1-3 included chert flakes, a lead shot, and an iron spike. The location of a secondary flake at 105cm below the surface reinforced the idea that the mound was of human manufacture.

Use of the USDA Soil Map suggested some potential correlation to be explored between the Coyne soil group and prehistoric sites. Other mounds along the terrace were cored (Fig. 26) as well as the areas between them. Coring did not confirm the other mounds as being the product of human manufacture. However, it did result in conclusions regarding the nature of mounds #3 and #4. Bedrock was reached at 2 to 8cm below the surface in mound #3 and at 2 to 10cm below the surface in mound #4. Mounds #2 and #5 showed the same soil stratigraphy as mound #1 and hold promise for future work. The extent of survey in this and other parts of the Island was insufficient to confirm or reject the suspected soil-site correlation.

Civil War P.O.W. Camp. Constructed in 1862 by the Quartermaster Corps, the Rock Island Prison housed over



Fig. 29 Indian Mound
Unit 1 on East
Perimeter



Fig. 30 Indian Mound (#1)
Unit 2



Fig. 31 Indian Mound (#1) West Profile, Units 1-3.

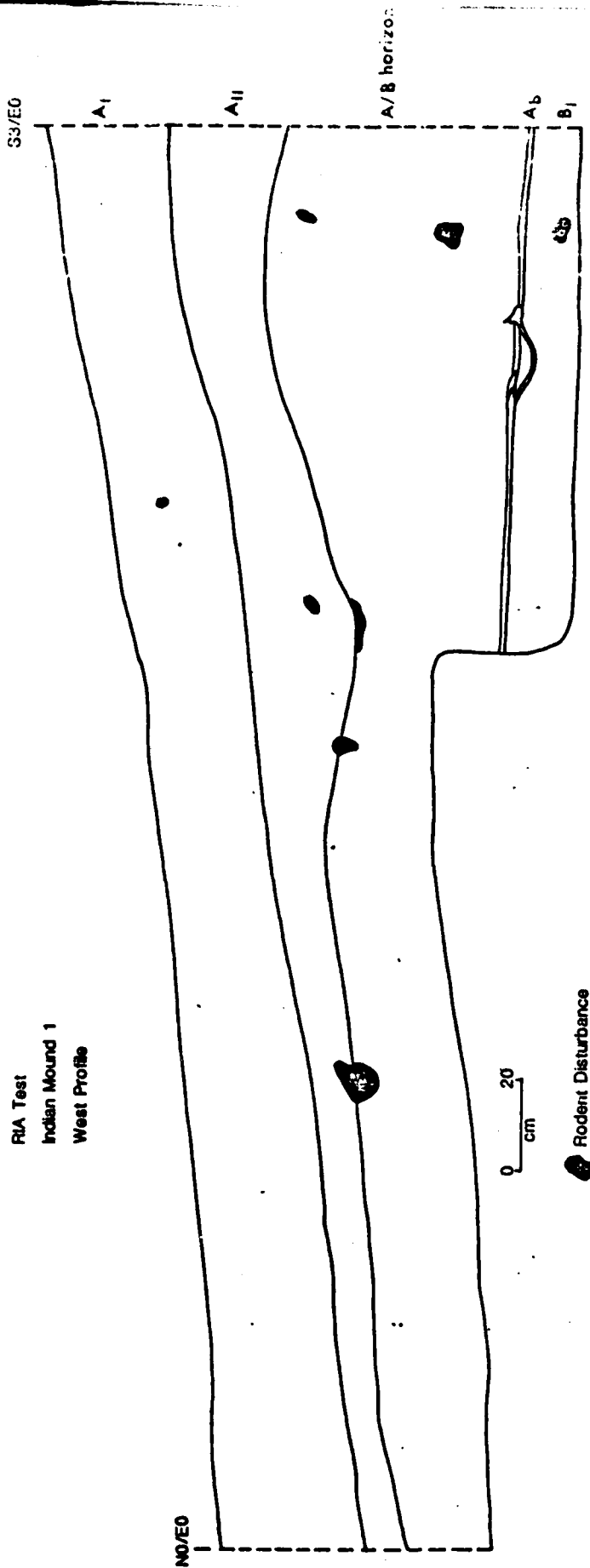


Fig. 32 Indian Mound (#1), drawn profile.

12,000 Confederate prisoners during the Civil War. Many died and subsequently were buried on the Island. The fact that the prison camp was mapped and photographed extensively offered hope of locating its walls, barracks, and other structures, and of recovering materials from the Civil War period. An attempt to locate remains of the camp was considered to be important, although the area is in no danger of immediate impact. Locating the camp would permit valuable testing of the locational veracity of various documents and reports.

Unfortunately, time was limited and misfortune in the guise of machinery failures, accidental subsurface disruptions of electrical wiring, and other problems developed. Long trenches were cut into the area (Fig. 25) along Terrace Drive and Hedge Lane averaging a meter in depth, but no identifiable artifacts or features were located. A limited concentration of crushed shell (ca. 50cm x 2m) was located in one trench, exciting hopes of discovering some evidence of modifications by Confederate prisoners. Although most of these shells were highly fragmentary, identifiable fragments and occasional whole specimens indicated a mixture similar to that described for the south side of the Island. Lack of additional contextual data does not permit a conclusion regarding the cultural role of these shells.

The paucity of artifacts recovered during testing does not eliminate hope that remnants of the prison exist. Only a small portion was tested in areas along roads where construction may have destroyed remains. (The road areas were chosen for testing so as not to disrupt the activities of the golf course, which is leased from the government by a private club.) Future work may still reveal remains of the prison camp (Fig. 33).

Shoreline Survey. The perimeter of the Island (Fig. 25, 26) was surveyed to inspect archeologically promising areas. Although surface-scatters of artifacts were found, they were either isolated finds or associated with modern dumping activities. A large portion of the shoreline has been rip-rapped and otherwise filled, and a dike built along much of it to prevent flooding made archeological survey difficult. Alternating episodes of erosion, flooding, and filling have clearly had a severe impact on the shoreline.

Included in the shoreline survey was the former Fort Armstrong location. Ceramic sherds and container glass fragments were found, but no definite dating of these artifacts could be done. Subsurface excavations in the area could very well locate remnants of the fort. However, those parts of the area used for construction of other buildings, the building of the railroad embankment, and otherwise affected by decades of use may have destroyed or buried most



Fig. 33 Military Prison (Artist Unknown, File Photograph,
ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island).

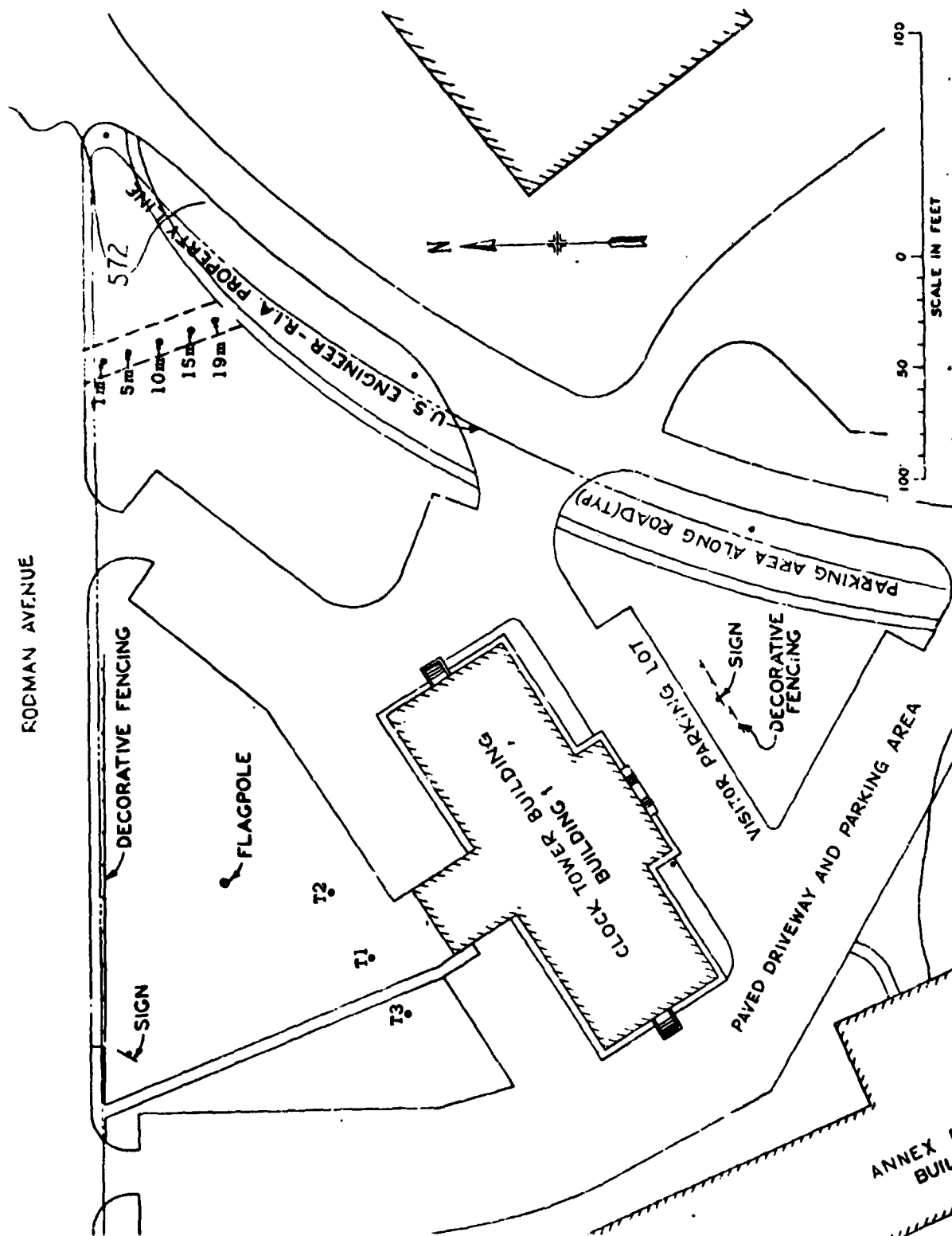


Fig. 34 Testing for Winfield Scott's headquarters (by Roy Eichhorn 1980).

remnants of the fort. Also included are artifacts collected in the area around the reconstructed blockhouse by Mr. Thomas Freitag of the Corps of Engineers--Rock Island District.

Another part of the shoreline survey was the pedestrian reconnaissance and coring of the area around the east end of the Island. Documentary sources identified several factories, farmsteads and other cultural sites. None were located, however; that end of the Island has been affected severely by the raising of the Mississippi River levels and subsequent flooding, construction, and filling.

Freitag Site. A scatter of historic and prehistoric material (Fig. 25) collected by Mr. Tom Freitag, formerly of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers' Rock Island District office, may be associated with fill deposited at the time the bridge was constructed; none of the historic material appears to represent Fort Armstrong period activities. The prehistoric material may reflect traditional reports of a site on the western tip of the Island. Testing was not carried out partially because the area is not part of the Arsenal's property and principally because the area is not threatened by any immediate construction plans. In the event any alteration of the south bridge abutment or the Fort Armstrong replica green area is contemplated, careful testing should be undertaken.

Winfield Scott's Headquarters. A structure depicted in early etchings and maps located just east of the Clock Tower building (Fig. 25) is labeled "General Scott's Headquarters." This structure was sought by Mr. Roy Eichhorn as part of the archeological survey of a piece of land east of the Clock Tower to evaluate it for a proposed alteration of Rodman Avenue. His tests (Fig. 34; detailed in Appendix II) did not locate the structure, nor were any artifacts recovered.

Archeological Survey Results--Summary

As noted previously, the archeological survey of Arsenal Island did not produce the results we had anticipated, given the frequent allusions to both prehistoric and historic remains (Figs. 20 and 21). The meager results can be attributed to three principal factors: (1) the manner in which the logistics for the survey evolved and were constrained by past and present local conditions on Arsenal Island; (2) the practical time and financial limits placed on the survey; and (3) the inherent limitations of physical preservation on small islands with high population densities and levels of continual use. This survey, nonetheless, has resulted in the evaluation of many major areas of the Island

(Figs. 25 and 26). It also has provided some insight into how a future survey might be conducted more effectively, and what the objectives of such a survey might be.

A number of logistical factors affected the survey. First, we went into the field almost two weeks later than we had anticipated. This meant that we had to begin testing in the REARM Area almost immediately, rather than first completing the bulk of the documentary research as we originally planned. Second, we had failed to appreciate the complexity of the lease and psychological conditions affecting the Island's golf course, and testing in this area was severely hampered. Third, while our original research proposal had not addressed itself to coordination with the Arsenal's long-range master plan, initial conversations with representatives of the Facilities Engineering Office indicated that such coordination seemed a reasonable approach to pursue in picking other priority areas after the REARM Site had been evaluated. This resulted in the survey of numerous separate areas rather than extensive contiguous areas that might have yielded better results. Flood and fill activities also had changed the surface area of the Island much more than anticipated.

The time and financial limits on the survey were also quite tight. The early December completion date remained basically unchanged despite the delayed start (although the schedule was stretched a bit to allow the week's research in Washington). The types of remains and features we were searching for in most cases probably could be more effectively sought by using large-scale scraping rather than trenching. This was particularly true in the case of the Civil War prisoner camp; however, as already noted, trenching on the golf course was sufficiently difficult to arrange, let alone massive horizontal clearing. The project budget also was not sufficient to permit this level of mechanical assistance. Time schedule and constraints probably were most crucial, since mechanical scraping would have been a hit-and-miss effort prior to the completion of the documentary search. Delay of documentary research by the REARM testing affected the ultimate survey results, as did postponing the Washington research until after the survey had been completed.

A last important factor affecting the survey was the physical nature of the project setting. Islands have immutable aquatic boundaries which mean that activities take place repeatedly in the same area. The waters which form the boundaries also affect the island by the processes of erosion and deposition which, in turn, stimulate further alteration of the island by human actions seeking to mitigate the effect of those natural processes.

Island surfaces are more or less affected relative to population density and use practices. Small islands almost always lack many basic construction materials; given transportation costs, it is more cost effective to reutilize available materials than to import new supplies. Consequently, abandoned structures are much more likely to be removed. As population density and land use needs increase, areas of the island previously considered unuseable are brought into service. Low areas are either filled or protected from flooding, greatly altering the shoreline of an island. Many of these activities and changes occur casually in almost any island setting; the problem has been compounded by the military presence on Arsenal Island, where such alterations have been both intensive and systematic over a long period of time. Finally, the "Rock" in Rock Island has also played a substantial role in diminished preservation. Those areas that are not low-lying and filled are basically bedrock within a few centimeters of the surface. Protective deposition under normal soil formation processes simply has not taken place. The least disturbed portion of the Island is in the massive area occupied by the golf course, but large-scale research there seems impossible at present. (A higher percentage of land use on the Island is dedicated to the golf course than to arms production!)

Despite these limitations, additional survey on the Island should be productive. However, such survey should be preceded by additional archival work in Washington, D.C., and in the ever-increasing photographic and documentary archives being accumulated at an impressive rate by the ARRCOM historical office on the Island. Once the documentary picture is more complete, additional survey could be undertaken.

Such a survey could attempt to delimit outbuildings and possible features associated with the Davenport House and trading post and to detect additional remains of the Fort Armstrong complex. The latter area is in a heavily used portion of the Island, and it is doubtful that large-scale excavation or even extensive testing would be permitted unless it was construction oriented. Although parts of this area have been highly disturbed, archeological research might help to solve various historical and architectural controversies regarding the size, dimensions, and structural details of the Fort.

In the historic period, the other most important research area remaining on the Island is that occupied by the Civil War prisoner of war camp. Large-scale excavation will be necessary here to make a final determination on the extent of archeological remains. The surface soil is very shallow over much of the area, and Island employees who have examined the area with metal detectors reported negative results. Appropriate testing in this area would also result

in substantial disruption to the operation of the golf course, and in the Quarters 1-6 areas.

Expanded testing for prehistoric remains should take place in the green area around the Fort Armstrong replica to determine the full extent of the Freitag Site. In addition, testing tied to the Coyne soil group distribution in undisturbed areas might produce interesting results. The area around the Indian mound group should be tested in more detail to locate other mounds that may have been leveled by golf course activities, and to seek out associated habitation locations. Again, this testing might require substantial disruption of golf course activities.

Additional prehistoric and historic testing and excavation such as that described above would contribute to our knowledge of previous utilization of the Island. As we have stated previously, we would not, however, expect further testing to locate any major historic or prehistoric concentrations that have not been identified at this time.

The documentary part of the research met our expectations in terms of disorganization, dispersed curation, and massiveness, but the archeological survey was disappointing and surprising in the sparseness of the remains. Future survey objectives and methods have been suggested above. The architectural survey met more closely our expectation of combining documentary and physical evidence. These results are presented in the following section.

REPORT ON ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

The architectural assessment of Rock Island Arsenal sought to determine, in conjunction with provisions established by the Department of the Army (Technical Manual No. 5-801-1) and by the National Register of Historic Places, which components of the facility contribute significantly to its historic architectural character. This assessment includes buildings, structures, and related features such as thoroughfares and landscape, which lend to the total historic architectural character of the arsenal visually and which represent the development of the arsenal into an architecturally significant installation of the Ordnance Corps of the Army.

Fig. 35 shows five (5) primary areas which, for the purpose of the Inventory of Cultural Resources of Rock Island Arsenal, constitute a single historic district:

Area I: at the western end of the district; the principal feature is the Clock Tower (Building 205, originally Storehouse A). Historically, the Clock Tower represents the beginnings of an arsenal at Rock Island and physically serves as the western approach to the greater arsenal complex.

Area II: approximately three quarters of a mile east of Area I through a direct approach along Rodman Avenue (formerly Main) through Area V. This area consists of Stone Shops (Buildings 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 68, 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110 and the chimney with Building 65) and ancillary buildings (56, 90, 225 and 360). Historically, Area II is the heart of the arsenal's industrial complex. It is an architectural ensemble unified by the consistent stylistic treatment of the buildings, as well as their formal disposition, primarily along the extended axis of Rodman Avenue.

Area III: the principal officers' quarters area situated directly north of the Stone Shops. The shops and quarters are distinctly separated by what is now the golf course, but a landscape interspace has been a part of the planning and development of the area from the outset. The significant buildings are Quarters 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7. Historically, the development of this residential group parallels that of the Stone Shops, although stylistically there are some apparent breaks. The early ones (Quarters 1, 2, 3, and 4), dating from 1871 and 1872, are Italianate in character and distinct

from the more classically formal Stone Shops. The eclectic styles of Quarters 6 and 7 are indicative of their later dates (1901 and 1905).

Area IV: consists of a narrow strip including the stone bridge (structure 57) and the reservoir (structure 53), and serves as a link between the quarters area (Area III) and the Stone Shops (Area II). These two structures are, for the purposes of this assessment, remnants. The former is a physical feature which provided a pedestrian link from the residences to the shops, while the latter was part of the civil engineering amenities.

Area V: consists primarily of Rodman Avenue and its flanking greenway. As the arterial thoroughfare for the arsenal, it represents a link for the historic change which took place in planning and development of the ordnance facility (e.g., between the early, albeit aborted, inception of the facility with the Clock Tower and the subsequent "Grand Arsenal" concept of the Rodman and Flagler commands). Two groups of buildings or structures are included: the early gates and guard station (Building 321) which serve as the formal entry into Rodman Avenue and the 20th-century constructions at the approach to the Stone Shops (Buildings 208, 210, 220, 350 and 390). The 20th-century shops, though disparate in style from the ensemble of the Stone Shops, serve as a satisfactory visual bulwark to them as one proceeds from west to east along Rodman Avenue. Historically as well as visually, these represent a transition for the Ordnance Corps to more sophisticated weaponry and production methods of the 20th century.

The foregoing general outline describes the components which together compose the historic architectural features of the Rock Island Arsenal. All buildings, structures, and related architectural features (enumerated in Table 1) are considered historically significant and are recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. For the purposes of the Department of the Army (as set forth in T.M. No. 5-801-11), all buildings, structures, and related architectural features mentioned in this introductory narrative or listed in Table 1 are considered in either Category 1 or Category 2. As a guide to preservation planning, the five areas can be considered a single historic district. Within this district, Area IV can be adjusted in width as much as necessary to provide the bridge not only with protection for historic preservation, but also an adequate environment for its function as an enhancing visual feature.

TABLE I
Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation
of
Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois
List of Historically Significant Buildings/Structures

Bldg. #	Date(s)	National Register Area of Significance	U.S. Army T.M. 5-801-1 Category *
2	1873-74	Architecture	1
3	1871-72	"	1
4	1871-72	"	1
6	1905	"	1
7	1902	"	1
53	1869 (?)	Engineering	2 or 3
56	1892	Architecture	1
57	c. 1881	Landscape Architecture	1
60	1867-72	Architecture	1
61	1917-18	"	1
62	1871-75	"	1
64	1874-78	"	1
65	1876	"	1
66	1878-86	"	1
67	1917-18	"	1
68	1881-93	"	1
90	1873-74	"	1
102	1873-74	"	1
103	1917-18	"	1
104	1867-73	"	1
106	1871-74	"	1
108	1876-82	"	1
109	1917-18	"	1
110	1878-83	"	1
138	1886	Military History	2
160	1881;1918	Engineering	2 or 3
205	1863-67	Architecture	1
208	1943	"	2
210	1921	"	2
220	1918	Architecture & Military History	2
225	1873-74	Architecture	1
280	1879	Military History	2 or 3
301	1870-71	Architecture & Military History	1
320	1895-96 and after	Engineering	1 or 2
321	1875	Architecture	1
346	b. 1833	History	1
350	1918	Architecture	1
360	1889	"	1
390	1942	"	1 or 2

* Categories taken from U. S. Army (1975)

The historic district just outlined above does not include all the architectural/structural features on the island which may fall into one of several areas of historic significance for the purposes of the National Register or the Army's T.M. No. 5-891-1. These structures are listed below, but elaborated upon in other parts of the Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation where they are treated in a context appropriate to their significance. Examination of these buildings and study of related materials does not lead to compelling reasons for including them under architectural significance:

1. The closed lumber shed (Building 138),
2. The hydro-electric plant (Building 160),
3. The Fort Armstrong Site and Blockhouse Replica (Building 200),
4. The magazine (Building 280),
5. The Pivot Bridge from the island to Davenport, Iowa (Structure 320),
6. The Davenport House (Building 346).

A Grand Design for a Grand Arsenal?

This architectural report emphasizes the importance of dealing with the Inventory and Evaluation of Rock Island Arsenal by stressing the aggregate of construction enterprises rather than with a simple enumeration of individual entities. This mode of analysis is not artificially imposed, but reflects the manner of architectural conception and planning during the latter third of the 19th century. From most available indications, the centralization was due largely to the imposing presence and influence of General Thomas J. Rodman.

Lack of documentation contributes to apocryphal tradition, but on Rock Island such tradition seems to be substantiated by the physical presence of a completely conceived and all but entirely executed master plan carried out between 1866 and 1893. This was the critical historical period in the initial development and growth of Rock Island Arsenal, with a subsequent transitional period between the years 1900 to 1943. These two periods are linked by the respective buildings of the two eras, and patterns in part reflect the limited space available on the island. It is imperative to deal with the several construction enterprises and the two historic periods as an aggregate.

A leading factor in the apocryphal tradition is the notion of a "Grand Arsenal," although documentarily it seems to have been little more than a notion. The assignment of Rodman to the command of Rock Island in 1865, and his

extended conferences with Chief of Ordnance Dyer soon after, was followed by the emergence of a full-blown plan within six months. These related events lend credence to the notion that the Grand Arsenal was to have been developed there, and Major D.W. Flagler, who succeeded Rodman, seems to have carried on the plan. Having been transferred from command of the Augusta Arsenal in May of 1871, and in view of Dyer's visit to Rock Island in October of 1871 several months after Flagler arrived, there is sufficient reason to believe that Flagler was briefed on any understanding of the concept which may have existed between Rodman and the Chief of Ordnance (Flagler 1877:275); we are told by Flagler himself (Flagler 1877:261) that the plans for the work were Rodman's. Although all particulars may not have been articulated, it is clear from the work accomplished during Flagler's command that he was well informed. The foregoing assumes more than can be currently verified through scholarly research. Nevertheless, the evidence in the work accomplished (if followed in chronological order) lends validity to the assumptions.

With the notion of a Grand Arsenal, and Rock Island an available site, the opportunity arose to create an architecturally unified industrial facility without having to take into account preexistent development, the Clock Tower notwithstanding. The initial undertaking begun by Kingsbury at the west end of the island was abandoned with Rodman in command. The new site was on the highest ground of the island, and the commitment to making this a lasting monument can be seen in the care and expense taken to provide sound foundations for the buildings (Flagler 1877:122).

From the outset, the plan was for a unified, formally organized industrial complex operated as a military installation, with an apparent understanding that it would be a long-term project. The two rows of Stone Shops with the ancillary buildings appear as formidable and austere housing for the business of manufacturing war material and express in their classical vocabulary a sense of military discipline and rigor. The long vista up the gradual slope from the low-lying ground of the Clock Tower site eastward along Rodman Avenue is all a part of the envisioned ceremoniality to be associated with the formidability of the place.

Figure 36 illustrates the then wooded entrance to the western end of the long entryway to the shop complex, while Figure 37 shows an artist's rendition of the long avenue, looking to the west.

Once the work on the industrial buildings was underway, construction of quarters for the commandant and subordinate officers was begun. Quarters 1 was started while Rodman was still in command, but he did not live long enough to occupy it. It seems that had Rodman lived, the subordinate officers quarters might have ended up in a formal row along the east



Fig. 36 Entrance to Rock Island Arsenal (looking east), ca. 1900. File Photograph, ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island.



Fig. 37 Artist's rendition (1891) of the main avenue and shop complex, Rock Island Arsenal, looking west. File Photograph, ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island.

side of the West (now Gillespie) Avenue. However that may be, it is to Flagler's credit that the informal arrangement of the quarters following the line of a natural ridge to afford a view of the river became a reality (Flagler 1877: 277).

The net result, however, is that this elegant residential area was intended to be clearly distinguishable from the industrial one. The pomp and circumstance of symmetry and formal classical architectural vocabulary found in the industrial area gave way to a picturesque albeit massive adaptation of the Italian Villa for Quarters 1 with a more restrained Italianate character for Quarters 2, 3, and 4. These were irregularly disposed along the ridge rather than forced into a formal arbitrary alignment.

The juxtaposition of formality, in association with business (duties), and informality, with gracious living and social life as expressed in the developments of Rock Island Arsenal during the Rodman-Flagler commands, represents the best of 19th century architectural thinking and planning. The organization shows the influence of such leaders in landscape and architecture as Andrew Jackson Downing and later Frederick Law Olmsted. We also should not overlook the importance of the earlier architectural achievements of Thomas Jefferson.

These accomplishments grew from the leadership of Rodman and Flagler, perhaps abetted by Dyer and the notion of a Grand Arsenal. The development of Rock Island Arsenal during the last third of the nineteenth century must be recognized as an exemplary demonstration of knowledge and talent in the application of good planning principles.

Development of Rock Island Arsenal's Historic Architecture

Two features are significant to the early history (prior to 1863) of white European settlement on the island of Rock Island:

1. The Fort Armstrong Site and Blockhouse Replica (Building 200), and
2. The Davenport House (Building 346; Fig. 38).

These are treated elsewhere in this Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation. Despite their historic importance, their eligibility for Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places cannot be derived from criteria appropriate to the area of architectural significance. This is explained to some degree under the heading "Evaluation" later in the architectural section of this report.



Fig. 38 Davenport House (ca. 1900), Rock Island.
File Photograph, AARCOM Historical Office,
Rock Island.



Fig. 39: The Clock Tower-Storehouse A (Now The Clock Tower,
Building 206)

Following 1863, one can deal with buildings and structures which are architecturally significant, individually and collectively. These are coincidental in time with the development of the arsenal, and those that remain are extant monuments of its history. This part of the report follows a general chronological order implicit in the five major areas already outlined for the historic district.

As recorded elsewhere in this Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation, the inception and growth of the Rock Island Arsenal took place during the succeeding commands of Major C.P. Kingsbury (July 1863 - June 1865), General T.J. Rodman (August 1865 - June 1871), and Major D.W. Flagler (June 1871 - December 1876). At the conclusion of Flagler's command, the direction of the development was firmly enough established to be carried on for an additional decade and a half without major deviation. Departures in continuity of style and arrangement from the original concept do not appear until after 1900 in the quarters area. Changes began around World War I in the industrial complex west of Gillespie Avenue and continue up to the present.

Area I

The Clock Tower (Building 205; Fig. 39, begun 1863 and completed 1867) is the earliest extant building to be associated with the Rock Island Arsenal. After the Davenport House (1833), it is chronologically the next construction of historic significance on the island still extant. It was so situated as to provide for future development of an arsenal complex around it, but if there were any definite plans for such a complex, however tentative, these are unknown. Before the Clock Tower was completed in the fall of 1867, General Rodman had assumed command (1866); and by early the following year plans for a complex at a new site in the center of the island had been authorized.

Area II

Rodman shared ideas (mostly in conversation) with Chief of Ordnance, General A.B. Dyer, and the complex of ten shop buildings and eight accompanying storehouses to be situated in the center of the island began to take shape by February 7, 1866, approximately six months after Rodman assumed command (Fig. 35; Flagler 1877:123). Before the end of that year construction on the first of the buildings had begun (Flagler 1877:256).

Prior to beginning construction, some changes were made in the February 1866 plans. These consisted of adding projecting porticoes on three outer facades of each building and eliminating a structure which crossed the court in each building. Thereafter, between October 1866 and the completion of the last of the so-called Stone Shops in 1893, the

construction of the complex of ten shops evolved without departure from the original plans. Such deviation as did occur is not perceptible except to one thoroughly familiar with details of texture, color, and cut of stone, and some lesser details of iron work.

As planned, the industrial complex was to consist of ten shop buildings, each identical in ground plan. Five were situated in a row along the south side of the main thoroughfare (now Rodman Avenue) and five directly opposite along the north side. Each set of five consisted of a symmetrical arrangement whereby the center building was lower in elevation (one story) while the flanking pairs were taller (basement and three stories). Although only two were built and only one remains, each of the eight taller buildings was to have been accompanied by a storehouse situated across a street and opposite the open court. In architectural style, all were uniform, drawing upon a variant of the Greek Revival Style.

These extant buildings were constructed in the following order:

1. Building 60 (originally Shop B), begun 1867, completed 1872 (Figs. 40, 41).
2. Building 104 (originally Shop C), begun 1867, completed 1873.
3. Building 106 (originally Shop E), begun 1872, completed 1874.
4. Building 62 (originally Shop D), begun 1871, completed 1875 (Figs. 42, 43).
5. Building 102 (originally Shop A), begun 1873, completed 1876.
6. Building 64 (originally Shop F), begun 1874, completed 1878.
7. Building 108 (originally Shop G), begun 1876, completed 1882.
8. Building 66 (originally Shop H), begun 1878, completed 1886.
9. Building 110 (originally Shop I), begun 1878, completed 1883 (Figs. 44, 45).
10. Building 56 (originally Storehouse K), built 1892 (Figs. 46, 47).
11. Building 68 (originally Shop K), begun 1881, completed 1893.

Figure 35 also shows buildings other than the ten Stone Shops and their eight storehouses. Two smaller buildings on either side of Rodman Avenue, serve as an immediate gateway directly west of the westernmost shop buildings. Across Gillespie Avenue, opposite Building 102 (Shop A), is the guard house and fire station (Building 225; Figs. 48, 49) constructed in 1873-1874. Opposite this, on the north side of Rodman Avenue and across Gillespie from Building 60 (Shop B), is the headquarters building (now Quarters 32, 32a, 33, 33a

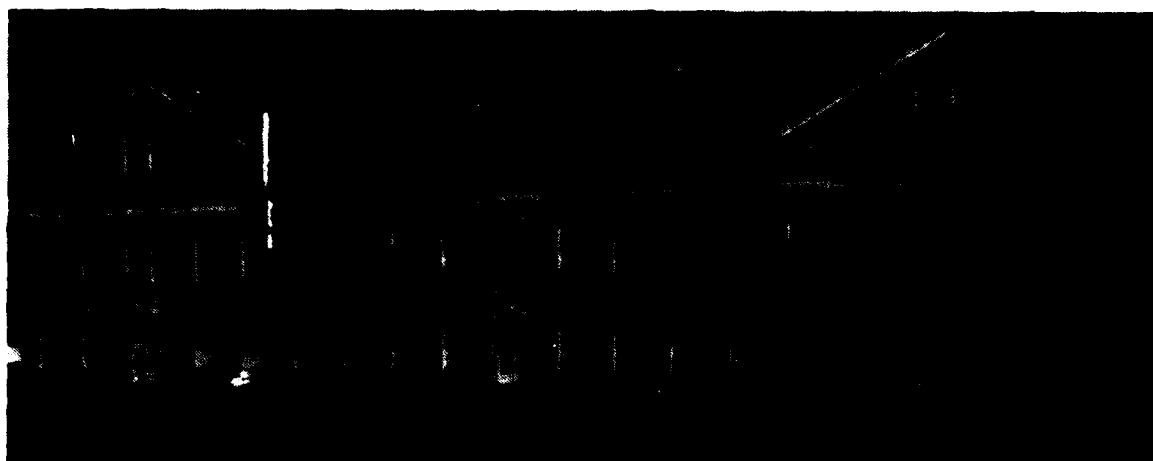


Fig. 40 Stone Shop (Shop B; now Building 60), facing north.



Fig. 41 Stone Shop (Shop B; now Building 60), facing southwest.

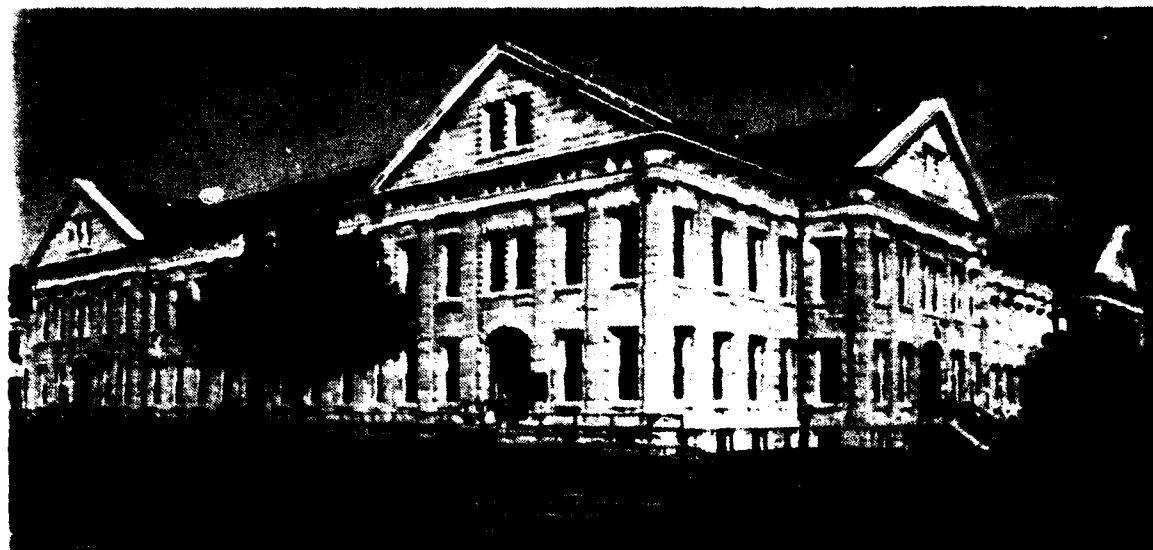


Fig. 42 Stone Shop (Shop D; now Building 62), facing northwest.



Fig. 43 Stone Shop (Shop D; now Building 62), facing north.



Fig. 44 Stone Shop (Stone Shop I; now Building 110), facing southeast.



Fig. 45 Stone Shop (Stone Shop I; now Building 110), facing north.

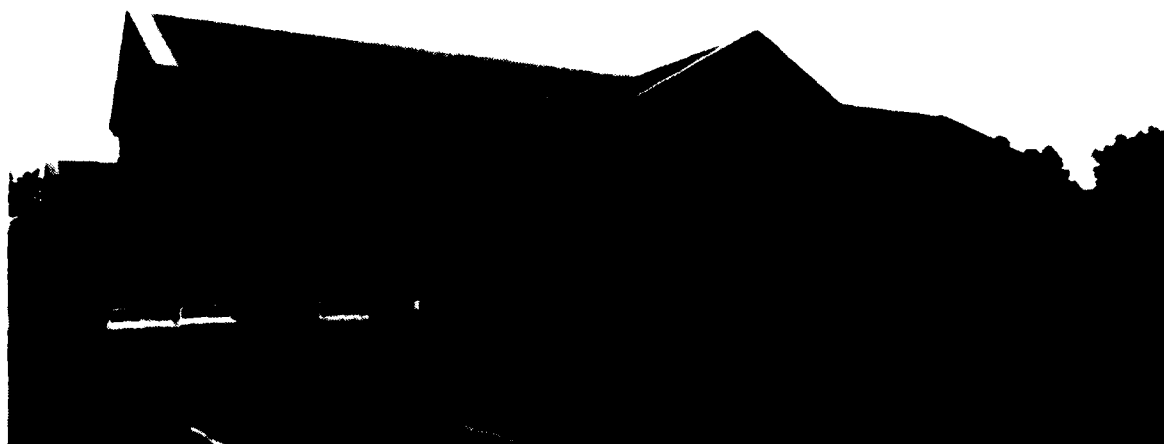


Fig. 46 Building 56 (originally Storehouse K), facing south.



Fig. 47 Building 56 (originally Storehouse K), facing east.

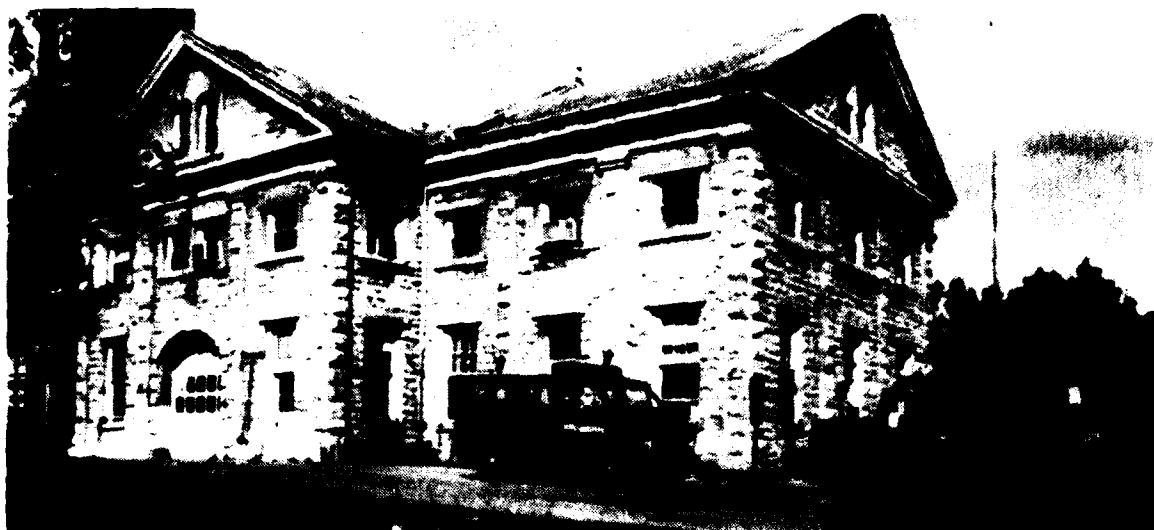


Fig. 48 Post Building and Main Guard House (Building 225), facing northwest.



Fig. 49 Post Building and Main Guard House (Building 225), facing south-southwest.

and numbered Building 360; Fig. 50), constructed in 1889. At the northeast end of the ensemble, across East Avenue, is another building (the Barracks Building 90, constructed in 1873-1874; Fig. 51) which was a part of the original concept for this complex. To the extent that the industrial complex was constructed as conceived between 1866 and 1893, the consistency with which the stylistic character and the systems of construction were sustained is remarkable.

Also of note is the fact that interconnecting buildings (61, 67, 103 and 109) were added during 1917 and 1918 to follow the stylistic character established by the originals, although their construction is ferro-concrete.

Area III

In contrast to the Stone Shop complex, the residential area does not offer a consistency of style. There is a rather sharp break between the four earlier buildings which are generally Italianate in character (and distinguish themselves from the formally classic Stone Shops) and the later two which show varied and eclectic traits. A change in exterior materials (from stone to brick and wood) in the later houses adds to the contrast. Since the later houses are after 1900, there is reason to believe that the trend away from consistency of style (which shows most strikingly in two parts of the hydro-electric plant, built in two different episodes) was established by the time of their construction.

The construction sequence of buildings noted for architectural significance in Area III is as follows:

1. Quarters 1 (Building 301), begun 1870, completed 1871 (Fig. 52).
2. Quarters 3 (Building 3), begun 1871, completed 1872 (Fig. 53).
3. Quarters 4 (Building 4), begun 1871, completed 1874 (Fig. 54).
4. Quarters 2 (Building 2), begun 1873, completed 1874 (Fig. 55).
5. Quarters 7 (Building 7), built 1902 (Fig. 56).
6. Quarters 6 (Building 6), built 1905 (Fig. 57).

Area IV

At best, this component of the historic district is problematical in terms of purely architectural criteria. It consists of two features: one utilitarian (the reservoir; Fig. 58, structure 53), and the other somewhat fanciful (the stone bridge; Fig. 59, structure 57), in that it was constructed to cross an artificial pool. The former has already been noted in the "Introduction" as a part of the civil engineering amenities, and in its present condition would be considered questionable for nomination to the National Register



Fig. 50 Quarters 32, 32A, 33, 33A, Building 360, facing northwest.



Fig. 51 Originally Soldiers Barracks (now Building 90), facing southeast.



Fig. 52 Commanding Officer's Quarters (Now Quarters 1, Building 301, facing northeast.



Fig. 53 Subaltern Officers Quarters C (Now Quarters 3, Building 3 facing southeast.



Fig. 54 Subaltern Officers Quarters D (Now Quarters 4, Building 4),
facing northeast.



Fig. 55 Subaltern Officers Quarters B (Now Quarters 2, Building 2),
facing southeast.



Fig. 56 Quarters 7 (Building 7), facing southeast.



Fig. 57 Quarters 6 (Building 6), facing north.



Fig. 58 Reservoir (Structure 53). facing west.



Fig. 59 Stone Bridge (Structure 57), facing west.

on the basis of architectural merit. It was begun in 1869, with the exact date of its completion uncertain.

The stone bridge, constructed circa 1881, traversed an artificial lake and was apparently developed to enhance the landscape between the shops and the residences as well as to serve as a pedestrian access between the two areas. The location of the reservoir and bridge (Figure 35) suggests they may have been part of the original conception, or that they were at least incorporated into the master scheme by 1876.

Area V

This area is of twofold importance: first, because Rodman Avenue was a key feature in the planning for the revised concept of the arsenal and, second, because the later buildings facing onto Rodman Avenue represent a transition in the history of the Ordnance Corps to more sophisticated weaponry and production methods of the 20th century. While they are to some degree an architecturally unified group, they serve also as a visual bulwark to the Stone Shop complex.

As the Stone Shop complex began to take on the appearance of its grand conception by the mid-1870s improvements were made in the formal appearance of Rodman Avenue. The guardhouse (Building 321) and entry gates were built in 1875, and "trees along both sides of Main Rodman Avenue, from the gates eastward to the foot of the high grounds were planted in 1876...."(Flagler 1877:272). This is indicative of good landscape architecture representative of the later 19th century, which delighted in enhancing a sense of formal grandeur with vistas, up a gradual incline, relieved by a framework of vegetation.

The intrusion upon this setting with the 20th-century constructions must be recognized. However, as seen in evaluative comments which appear later in this report, the necessity of sustaining the importance of Rodman Avenue in the total ensemble is paramount. The construction sequence of 20th-century buildings noted as significant in Area V is:

1. Building 220, constructed 1918 (Fig. 60).
2. Building 350, constructed 1919 (Fig. 61).
3. Building 210, constructed 1921.
4. Building 390, constructed 1942 (Fig. 62).
5. Building 208, constructed 1943.

The last two buildings, dating from 1942 and 1943, are less than fifty years old and, therefore, would not ordinarily be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. As part of a historic district, they can be considered supporting elements. However, owing to their imposing presence as part of a group in which there is a



Fig. 60 Shop M (Building 220), facing southwest.

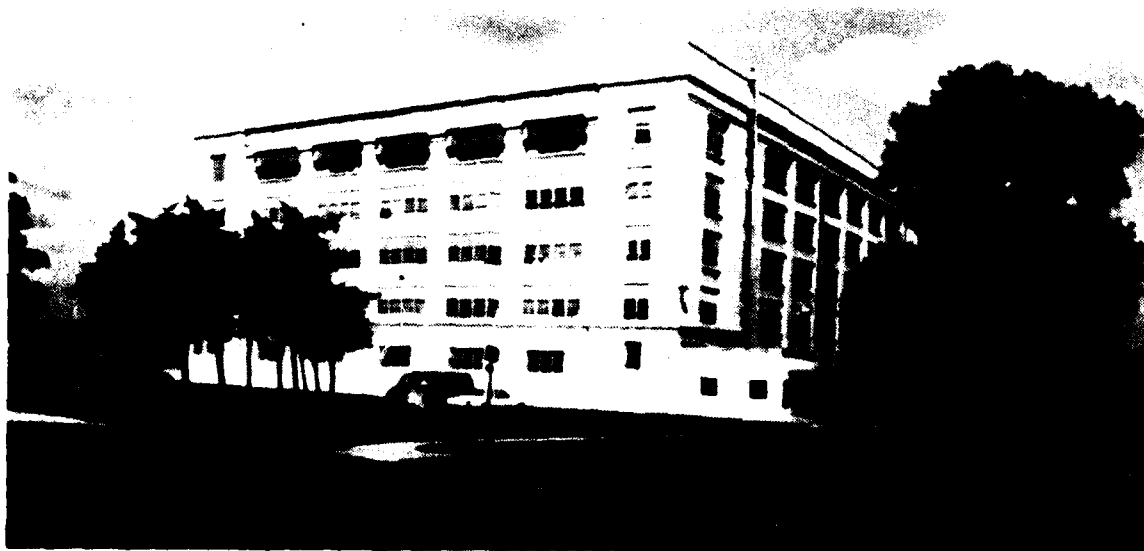


Fig. 61 Building 350, facing northwest.

large degree of stylistic compatibility with those dating from 1918 and 1921, they should be included as significant in this Inventory and Evaluation.

Chronological Summary

This chronological overview shows that the buildings in the historic district deemed significant as historic architecture are associated with two important historic periods. The first of these is unquestionably of major significance for an architectural enterprise and covers the period from 1866 to approximately 1893. The next important period between 1900 and 1943 is necessarily secondary to some degree. Imposition of modern design into the otherwise stylistically integrated 19th century area has been carried out judiciously despite an obvious yielding to pressures of practicality. That such pressures were not entirely overwhelming is apparent in the sustained style of the interconnecting buildings of the Stone Shops. The visual effects are not disruptive, inasmuch as the groupings are distinct and each gives expression of unity and accord in its stylistic period.

Evaluation

The foregoing commentary provides the basis for inclusion of the buildings noted in the Inventory of Cultural Resources of Rock Island Arsenal. The portions dealing with chronology and the notion of a Grand Arsenal also provide a basis for evaluation. Buildings and related architectural features listed in the Inventory (Table I) are determined historically significant in the area of architecture because together they embody the distinctive characteristics of a major historic period complemented by a subsequent subsidiary one. The ensembles manifest not only notable architectural qualities but also represent significant aspects associated with the history of an important branch of the United States Army.

It should be noted that the authorship of the designs for the buildings remains undetermined. Allusion is made to Rodman's "plans" and to certain traditions in architectural planning, while the architectural styles represent concurrent practices of the respective historic periods. While the identity of the person(s) responsible for the creation of the selected buildings and related features is certainly desirable, the high quality they represent is more important.

The significance of the buildings as ensembles has been stressed because some key components, such as the Stone

Shops, seem to embody a mode of thought which encompassed a concept of a whole, rather than an assemblage of discrete or even dissociated parts. Though separated by sizeable distances in some cases, the concept was, from the beginning, carried out in terms of the totality: through the entry gates, up the long avenue into the industrial complex, and across the landscaped zone to the quarters area.

In the case of the Stone Shops especially, uniformity of plan for the ten buildings provided a module which was varied in elevation to establish a symmetrical balance in the arrangement of the several buildings almost as if two military squads were addressing one another. The handling of the style has already been characterized as austere, but that does not detract from the need to recognize also a simplicity which lends to uniformity in the aggregate of buildings without a sense of wearisome repetition. Despite perceivable, though not glaring, differences in color, texture and even the cut of the stone as one goes from building to building, a sense of integrated agreeable uniformity prevails. The articulation of design of the several parts of each building with the projecting porticoes, the repeating pilasters, and the unifying horizontal band delineating the top of the second story contributes to a sense of harmony and simplicity. The storehouse building and the barracks building (Buildings 56 and 90) follow suit, although they are different in plan, and the latter introduces a round window in a principal gable and a variant in the fenestration of the third story. The significance also derives from the masterful handling and adaptation of classical architectural vocabulary which draws on the Greek Revival without a pedestrian application of formulas.

The quarters, as already noted, offer several notable contrasts, but the most striking is the turning away from uniformity and regularity to an informal or irregular disposition of each building relative to the others. In Quarters 1, 2, 3 and 4 similarity of exterior stone, grill-like enclosures of the porches, and a generally prevailing Italianate character tie the buildings together.

There is no doubt that Quarters 1 stands out as the villa of the preeminent resident of the area, while the others are set apart by their comparative modesty as houses of subordinates. The distinction avoids the outright relationship of mastery vis-a-vis subservience by the informal and picturesque placement of the building in the natural setting with an open view over the Mississippi River.

Quarters 6 and 7, as noted, are later and depart into turn-of-the-century eclectic styles. The great interspace between these buildings and their earlier counterparts in the landscape setting avoids any sense of discord. Stylistically

speaking, these two buildings display a mannerist appropriation of styles. These are most notable in that each has incorporated into its configuration a skyline of mansard roof, while the porches display classically derived colonettes, and each has bracketed eaves. Other aspects of their design, such as their overall form and skylines, and differences in materials as well as particulars of style, result in a rather distinct difference in character between the two. Hence, the term eclectic, which distinguishes these buildings from their Italianate counterparts to the west.

Their eclectic qualities correspond to residential architecture designed during the period around the beginnings of the 20th century. Quarters 6 is an especially fine example of an attempt at virtuosity with the curving slope of the gable ends and the dark contrast of the eaves against the light color of the masonry. While Quarters 7 is less unique than Quarters 6, it is a fine representative of the large turn-of-the-century residence loosely associated with a classical revival form, and it serves as a good complement to Quarters 7; together they constitute an agreeable pair of period pieces.

Similarly, Quarters 2, 3 and 4 are less distinguished accomplishments of grandeur than Quarters 1, but as is the case with Quarters 7, they serve as a fine complement to form an agreeable set of buildings. The six quarters buildings are thus significant as a group although exemplifying two separate historic periods, and comprise an important area in the proposed historic district.

The link between the Stone Shops and the quarters area, represented by Area IV, has already been noted as a linkage composed of the bridge and reservoir. These and some land flanking them represent important aspects of the planning and architectural thinking mentioned earlier. The fancifulness of the bridge (over a former artificial lake), brought together with the utilitarian consideration of water supply, is important in terms of planning; these were originally integrated architecturally into the total concept.

Area V also consists primarily of a landscape link between the Clock Tower and the Arsenal proper. The disposition of the quarters buildings, with the integration of the reservoir and bridge as a link to the formally arranged shops, focuses consideration on the landscape as an architecturally related feature. This same consideration must necessarily be considered with Rodman Avenue. The gates and guardhouse at the west end provide the formal and ornamental entry onto the vista originally enframed by trees leading to the arsenal proper.

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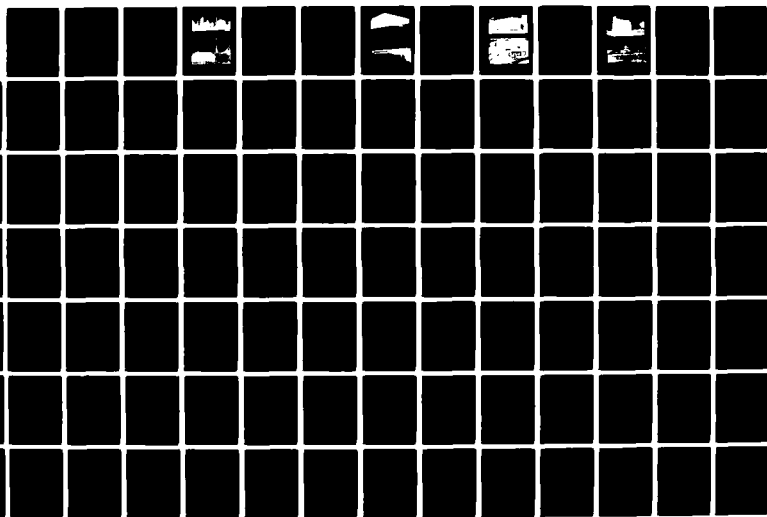
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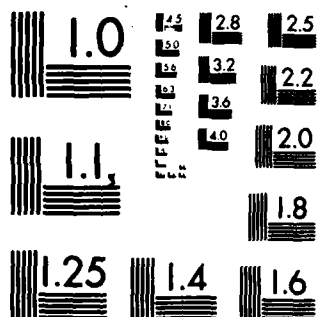
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
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The open progression through this approaching vista has been encroached upon by later construction. Buildings 331, 332, 333, and 334 (not included as significant in this report) have been appropriately set low so that the interruption is not immediate, but picks up with emphasis on the south, almost one third of the way up the avenue, with Building 208. Then follows Building 210, which is a little higher in profile and siting. Massiveness and greater height follow on either side of the avenue with Buildings 220 and 350, and continue on the north side with Building 390. In view of functional demands for expanded industrial and administrative activity, the disposition of these 20th century buildings (208, 210, 220, 350 and 390) has to some degree preserved Rodman Avenue as a planning feature. At the same time the comparative plainness of their design reflects a new mode of architectural thought, and is related to the expanded activity of production of more sophisticated weaponry on a larger scale.

Planning For Preservation

One of the reasons for the present Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Rock Island Arsenal is to provide a basis for developing a long-range program of protection of the identified cultural resources. Such a program should include consideration of preservation and restoration based on further study. Much of the intrusion and alteration that has taken place in the interest of immediate short-range economic exigencies is reversible, so that the historic character that is still evident cannot only be sustained but enhanced by judicious long-term planning.

This report addresses exterior architectural features of the resources identified. This avoids conflict between continued adaptive utilization of the extant facilities and preservation of the outstanding historic character of the ensembles. This is not to say, however, that such interior features as remain in either minute or grosser form should not receive attention in terms of preservation and restoration planning. For example, among the Stone Shops, an indication of what the shop spaces were like remains in Building 68. The spaces themselves are not only open, but so also are the cast iron stairways exposed into those spaces. The columnar supports, as well as the iron beams with brick arches, are plainly visible to provide abundant evidence of what the originals were like. In all the 19th century shop buildings, the truss work supporting the roofs remains unadulterated and sound. In Building 68, however, the thoroughness of the extant original can exemplify the continuity of concept and execution, especially since this was among the last to be completed.

For the Stone Shop area, therefore, enough of the original remains intact to provide a basis for a historic understanding of what has been adapted to new use. As far as the exteriors are concerned, enough remains so that the entire ensemble could eventually be restored to its original appearance and remain functionally appropriate to current use. Buildings 56, 90, 225 and 360, along with the smoke stack appurtenant to Building 65 (Fig. 63), can similarly be planned for inclusion in future long-term preservation/ restoration planning. The Stone Shops complex provides the keynote for preservation/restoration planning, and the residential buildings identified here in this report can similarly be incorporated into a long-range planning program. The same applies to the Clock Tower.

In the Stone Shops complex and in the residential area (Areas II and III in the proposed historic district) there are some incidental features which should be identified and included in preservation planning. These are generally considered under the rubric "street furniture." For the purposes of this report, these would include iron fences and gates (namely, in front of Quarters 1 facing onto Gillespie Avenue, and at the entry to Rodman Avenue in proximity to building 321), as well as utility poles found in the Stone Shop area. The latter are of reinforced concrete with coarse exposed aggregate, an example of which is found at the southwest corner of East and North Avenues.

The stone bridge (structure 47, in Area IV) and the police station (Building 321, in Area V) may each be in the realm of ornamental accessories. Both, however, deserve attention in the preservation planning owing to their importance in the overall plan as it was developed to enhance grandness and picturesqueness.

Comments in the foregoing narrative have established the problematic nature of the reservoir (structure 53). Its preservation as part of the proposed historic district may also be a matter of difficulty. Flagler documents its early history, and should demolition be considered an early option, this structure should be recorded by drawings and photographs.

Of the buildings, structures, and "street furniture" in the proposed historic district, the six remaining buildings to be considered are the 20th-century buildings in Area V along with the length of Rodman Avenue which runs through it. In view of earlier commentary which draws upon the importance of landscape and its incorporation into developing the plan for the arsenal, any planning for preservation of the historic character of Rock Island Arsenal should avoid additional encroachment upon the boulevard-like character of Rodman Avenue. Preservation, if not restoration, of greenway and trees should be encouraged along either side of the length of the avenue. Facades of buildings facing or visible



Fig. 62 Administration Building (Building 390), facing northeast.

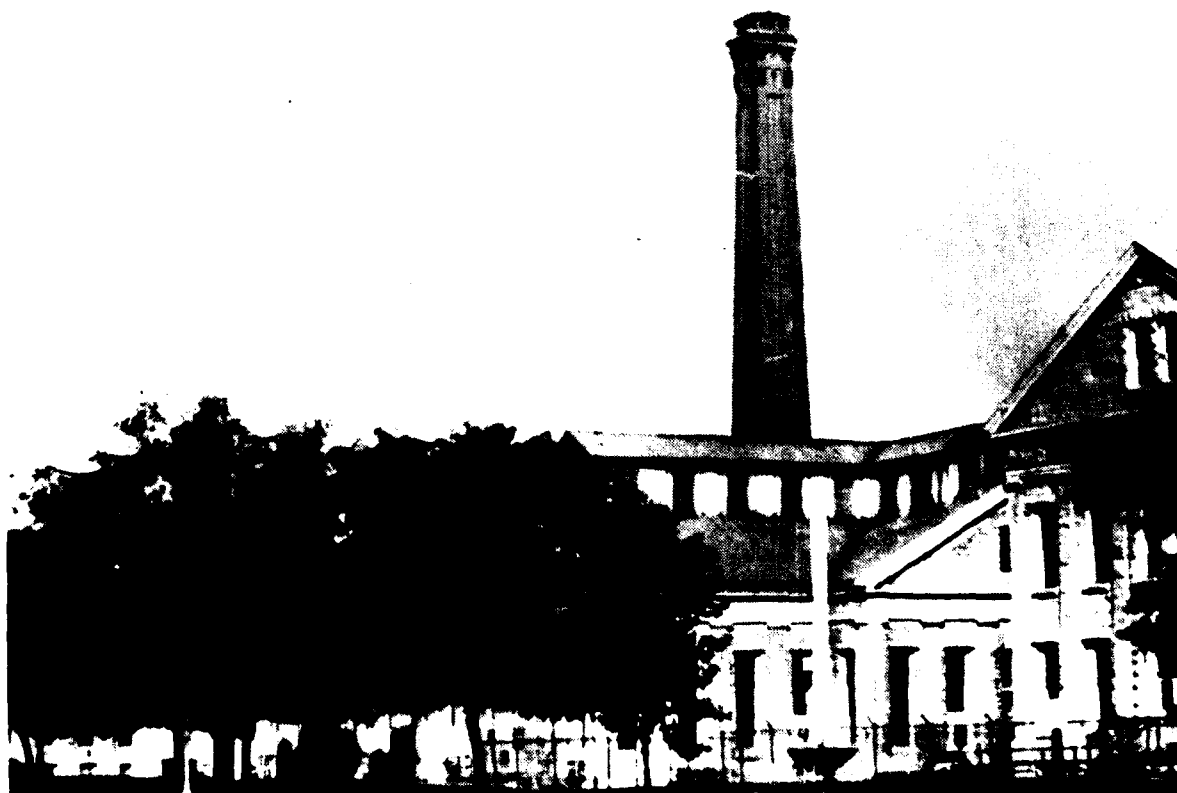


Fig. 63 Building 65 (Boilerhouse Smoke Stack for Shop f), facing northwest.

from Rodman Avenue should be maintained in such agreeability of style as currently exists.

Conclusion

This report is a summary derived from examination of the buildings and structures along with documents (especially plans and drawings) at the Rock Island Arsenal. Qualities governed by a rather concise definition of architecture have been stressed here for two essential reasons. The first is to focus on that aspect of the Rock Island Arsenal which gives prominence to its unified expression with its strong association of time and place by virtue of its visible physical design. The second is not so much to draw arbitrary lines between areas of interpretation and their respective disciplines, as to provide focus for other, not unrelated, aspects of the arsenal which, like the architecture, contribute to the overall historic-archeological significance of extant features composing the cultural resources of the island of Rock Island. The definition of architecture encompassed not only stylistic features of individual entities, but also the relationship of particular entities one to another within the context and setting of natural resources upon which these were built.

It is understood that the scope of work for this inventory and evaluation did not call for recommendations on preservation and/or restoration of resources identified. Such comments are for that reason general in nature, and are meant to help explain the importance of the resources identified as parts of what has been determined an integral historic district. Although its components are discernible as five distinct areas, an attempt has been made here to show the relationship of one to another and the value of sustaining or perhaps in the future restoring features which will enhance that integral historic relationship of the several parts from an architectural point of view.

Evaluation of Buildings/Structures Outside the Proposed Historic District

Every structure on the island of Rock Island was visually examined for its potential identification as historically significant in the area of architecture. Document searches also sought to identify such extant buildings or structures that might be considered significant on the basis of either

architecture or other areas recognized by the National Register of Historic Places. Several structures outside the proposed historic district claim attention. These were enumerated in the Introduction with the comment that compelling reasons for including them under architectural significance were lacking.

Because of their demonstrated historic value, they are individually identified and discussed here.

1. The closed lumber shed (Building 138).

This (Fig. 64) structure was built in 1886 and apparently used for curing wood used in the manufacture of small arms. As with others in this group (Buildings 160 and 280), it is an ancillary structure which remains from the major historic period of development for Rock Island Arsenal. Its historic merit should be recognized largely due to its good condition and reflection of its period of construction (although architecturally speaking it would at best be a marginal structure). Because of utilitarian function and the simplicity of its design, it is also marginally associative with architectural quality or uniqueness. Were it more integrally related to the ensemble of the Stone Shops, it would certainly have been listed as a structure contributing in a secondary or supporting way to the character of the whole of the ensemble.

As part of a multiple resource nomination, it should be included as associative with the function of arms production of the period. The building should not be removed or altered without detailed architectural and photographic recording and accompanying documentary research.

2. The hydro-electric plant (Building 160).

Power for the Arsenal shops was a concern from the very beginning, and the Army was forced to compete with local utilities and industries for hydro-electric rights. Problems of developing hydro-electric resources for the island were discussed, for example, in a letter of 18 August 1866 from Rodman to Dyer (see Appendix III, this report).

This structure (Fig. 65) was built in two distinctly discernible periods: the original in 1881, followed by an addition in 1918 at the time of conversion from mechanical power to electrical generating capacity. The original portion in particular, associated with the provision of mechanical power to the shops, certainly has historic associative value. Architecturally speaking, it can be considered little more than marginal, largely

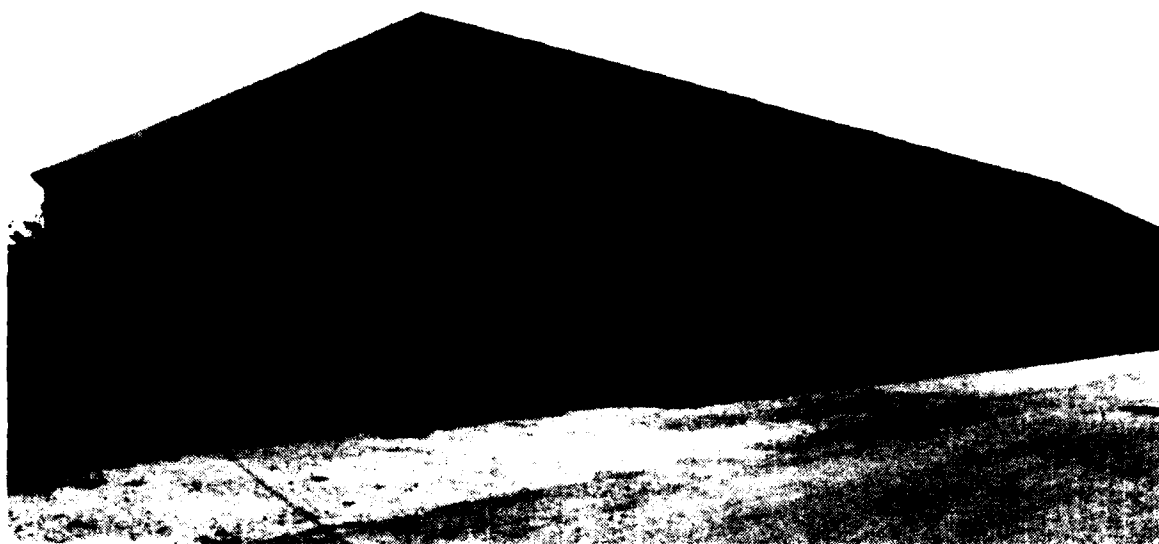


Fig. 64 Closed Lumber Shed (Building 138), northeast.

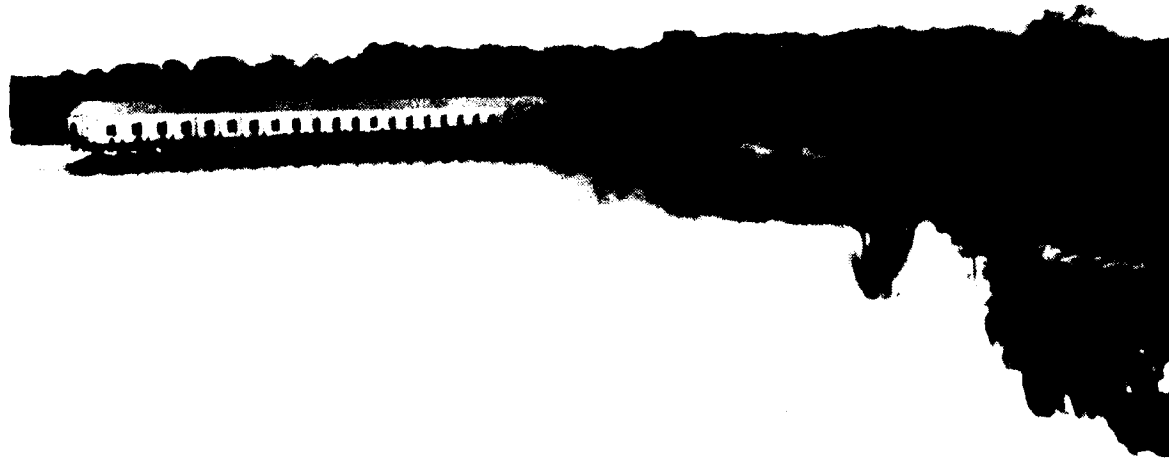


Fig. 65 Government Hydro-Electric Plant (ca. 1904),
Rock Island Arsenal. File Photography,
ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island.

because the integrity of the architectural character had been sacrificed with the 1918 addition. The latter is hardly sympathetic to the former in architectural detail as well as with regard to massing and proportions.

As part of a multiple resource nomination, it should be included as associative with the provision of power (first mechanical and then electrical) to the arsenal.

This power plant was among the first to be constructed on the Mississippi River and represents an important era of national energy development. It should not be removed without appropriate architectural and photographic recording and intense documentary research. Because of unrecorded details about the construction and engineering of the early workings of the power dam, it should be dismantled in such a way that internal details can be studied with precision.

3. The Fort Armstrong Site and Blockhouse Replica
(Building 200)

There is no evidence in the case of either the site or the replica associated with Fort Armstrong (Fig. 39) which warrants consideration of either as historically significant from the standpoint of architecture. Replicated buildings do not qualify for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places except in extraordinary cases. The green area around the blockhouse replica should be maintained undisturbed because of evidence of prehistoric remains (See Freitag Site). Other parts of the area possibly containing remains of the fort have been severely disturbed by construction of the maintenance facilities and the railroad embankment.

4. The magazine (Building 280).

All that was said with regard to the closed lumber shed (Building 138) applies to the magazine (Building 280; Fig. 66). As part of a multiple resource nomination, therefore, it should be included as associative with storage of munitions for its period and after. It was built in 1879.

5. The pivot bridge from the Island to Davenport, Iowa
(structure 320).

As in the case of the hydro-electric plant, and similarly with the reservoir, the pivot bridge (Fig. 39) has significant associative value. Here particularly, the crossing of the Mississippi River, considering the span and accommodation to navigation, calls attention to this link to the trans-Mississippi settlement of



Fig. 66 Magazine (Building 280), facing northeast.



Fig. 67 Clock Tower, Ft. Armstrong replica (left margin, center) and government pivot bridge, Rock Island. ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island, File Photograph.

Davenport. When compared to the Eads Bridge (completed 1874) crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis, however, it is difficult to find strong evidence in the area of architectural significance. The foregoing remark does not in any way detract from historic significance of the bridge.

6. The Davenport House (Building 346)

This is perhaps the most problematic of the six structures considered here. The Davenport House (Fig. 68), as an example of a vernacular building type carrying with it some classical architectural detail, is far from unique even for its early date (1833). Nevertheless, there are some unknowns which merit further study.

Historic photographs show that the Davenport House was formerly comprised of what now remains, plus wings flanking the main body of the house (Fig. 38) (the latter being no longer extant). Moreover, the part which now remains underwent restoration around 1906. In view of its associative value with George Davenport, the house takes on historic significance. Further study to determine the history of the entire building (including the demolished wings), the accuracy of the 1906 restoration, and related facts could provide information for a restoration which would enhance the significance of this building in the area of architecture as an example of its type for the period in the region. Currently, the absence of the wings (along with insufficient knowledge about their date and styles as related to the extant portion of the house) constitute too great an encroachment on the building to warrant citation for architectural merit. Historical accounts also suggest Davenport's trading post (Fig. 69) was in the immediate area.



Fig. 68 Davenport House in 1981 (Building 346), facing northeast.



Fig. 69 Davenport's trading post, Rock Island, no date.
File Photograph, ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock
Island.

CONCLUSIONS

The project summarized in this report did not include investigation of either the entire area or archival resources relevant to Rock Island Arsenal; a totally reliable prehistoric and historic inventory remains to be completed. Only those areas indicated in Figures 25 and 26 can be considered evaluated for future alteration at this time. All of the standing architectural structures have been examined. Summary findings are presented in this report and in the revised National Register nomination forms.

Field survey and testing did not reveal the density of archeological remains, either prehistoric or historic that had been anticipated. Our survey and testing interval were such that small scatters may have been missed, but in the areas we covered we are certain no significant remains are present. Informant interviews, documentary records, and walkover of much of the rest of the Island suggests that no such concentrations are likely to be encountered. The most notable exception is the Confederate prison camp, where such intensive activities took place that a more thorough and extensive survey should be carried out to test the preliminary conclusions of no archeological remains in that area. Only two strictly archeological sites, the Indian Mounds group and surrounding area and the Freitag Site are included in the National Register nomination forms.

Quantities of archival material remain to be researched, both on the Island and in repositories such as the National Archives. Patterns of keeping copies, answering letters, and curating plans, maps, and drawings were erratic throughout the history of the Island. It is apparent from our research that both ends of the Arsenal Island to Washington continuum must be explored to more completely develop the history of the Island, especially the Civil War period. Large quantities of relevant documents and photographs appear to remain in private hands; documentation we examined is strong on technical and military details of the Island's history, and much weaker on the lives and activities of the various groups of Indians, squatters, settlers, military, workers, and prisoners who populated the Island from time to time and interacted with varying intensity with the surrounding urban setting.

The architectural data, in conjunction with their historical background, sustain the contention that Arsenal Island is an extremely important historical location in the Midwest. The descriptions of the 38 buildings considered significant for National Register nomination, and the historic district which encompasses them, is testimony to this historic importance. That eight additional buildings

and sites outside the designated historic district are also considered significant for National Register nomination speaks as well to the high concentration of historic resources on, and associated with, Rock Island Arsenal.

Both the paucity of archeological remains and the character of the historical remains are in part due to the fact that this was an island for at least a significant part of the year until recently. This has had the dual effect of limiting spatial distributions of structures and of influencing reutilization of space and destruction of some previously existing cultural elements. There is no doubt that the military presence also has affected the preservation of the cultural record on the Island.

Historical archeology is a combination of documentary and archeological research; where standing structures are involved, architectural history is also an integral component. Each constituent element in the research will assume varied importance with each project, relevant to the available data base. In the case of Arsenal Island, the documentary research and architectural studies seem to provide the strongest data bases, with archeology relegated to a relatively minor role until documentary studies reach a point where clearly defined problems require attention. The military presence for over a century has been both a factor for and against preservation of cultural resources. Military practices of keeping surface areas clean of debris and clearing no longer useful structures are seen as a major factor in not locating anticipated historic structures. On the other hand, government and military practices have resulted in preservation of more buildings on the Island than might have occurred in an unprotected context. It is hoped that this report will establish the basis for a balance of these conflicting activities in the future.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The substantive recommendations are made in the National Register nomination forms that are part of this report. However, a number of procedural recommendations evolve naturally from the research we have conducted.

This project was the first case in which the Facilities Engineering Office and the Historical Office at Rock Island Arsenal have had to cooperatively confront the problem of historic preservation on the Island. One group builds and the other saves, and in the limited space of the Island these interests must necessarily come into conflict from time to time.

Because the cultural resources on the Island are substantial and significant, continued preservation of essential buildings, districts, and areas must be coordinated in a much more structured fashion than appears to have been the case to the present. In large part, this seems to stem from a lack of knowledge by both parties of pertinent Army regulations and procedures which govern both historic preservation and construction/maintenance activities.

Evaluation of the significance of specific structures and other cultural features can only be achieved and improved through ongoing research into architectural, historical, and other cultural features. Only with a clear-cut understanding of historical importance can decisions about alteration and demolition of existing structures be made and be considered as part of long-range planning processes.

There seems to be no reason why closer cooperation between the engineering and historical elements and increased support of historical research to lay the groundwork for well-informed decisions cannot serve both the need for historic preservation of the Island's past and the industrial needs of the present.

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1892 Survey of the Mississippi River, Chart No. 150.

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n.d. Nineteenth Century commercial directory.

Mosaic of Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois

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Paddock, H.G

1891 Map of Moline. Moline, Illinois.

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Pauli, C.J.

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Peck, Maria

1895 Fort Armstrong. Annals of Iowa, third series, no. 1.

Plat of Rock Island Mills

1832? Map of Moline area including view of Arsenal, on file at Rock Island County Historical Society, Moline.

Progress Map, Rock Island Arsenal, U.S.A.

1918 Map on file at ARRCOM Historical Office showing buildings completed to date, 26 October 1918.

Proposed Bridge Between Arsenal Island and 16th Street, Moline, IL

c.1922 Folder #71,] on file at John M. Browning Museum.

Rock Island Arsenal

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The Rock Island Arsenal and its facilities

1915 Pamphlet issued for Midwest Conference on Preparedness, 14-15 October 1915, Davenport.

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Twenty-first Photo Section
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Iowa Publishing Co.

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Jordan, Col. Harry B.

1919 Completion Report of Construction Projects, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

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Lee, Robert E.

1837 Map of Rock Island Rapids. U.S. Army.

Lembech, H.

1863 Perspective Views of the Depot for Prisoners of War at Rock Island, Illinois: constructed by Captain Charles A. Reynolds AQM USA. Davenport Iowa.

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Map of Rock Island

1890 Map on display at the Browning Museum and signed by Whittemore (Commanding Officer).

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Rock Island Argus

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Rock Island Arsenal

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Rock Island Arsenal Fire Department
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U.S. Army Bureau of Ordnance

1890 Ordnance Reports, 1860-1889. 4 volumes, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service and Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

1977 Soil Survey of Rock Island County, Illinois.

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1980 Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

Scope of work for cultural resource inventory of Rock Island Arsenal.

Wickstrom, George

1943 History of Rock Island Arsenal 1919-1939. Rock Island.

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APPENDIX I.

ARCHIVAL RESOURCES UTILIZED

Historical Office of U. S. Army Armament Material Readiness Command, Rock Island Arsenal--Rock Island, Illinois

An extensive collection of maps, photos, documents, and other primary and secondary source materials is located here. The majority of cartographic records are photos or photocopies of early maps which have been collected over the years. Still pictures of structures, personnel, and equipment number well into the thousands and date from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. Arsenal histories, copies of correspondence, and a large collection of secondary materials are included. Cataloging is incomplete, but members of the staff are knowledgeable and eager to help.

John M. Browning Museum, Rock Island Arsenal--Rock Island, Illinois

Materials applicable to our research include correspondence, maps, and secondary sources. Much of the information is on microfilm, some of which is hard to read. Unfortunately, original materials are known to have been destroyed or are lost. There is no overall cataloging of documentary material, and their locations are scattered throughout the Museum building. The staff is available for consultation and is helpful.

Office of the Facilities Engineer, Rock Island Arsenal--Rock Island, Illinois

Blueprints of some of the early construction on the Island and some early maps are located here. Also located here are utility and Corps maps which had to be checked prior to excavating to avoid any disruption of services.

Putnam Museum--Davenport, Iowa

A few early maps and a small collection of manuscript material as well as some secondary sources such as early publications are available here. Notes from some early excavations on the Island can be found, but, unfortunately, they are incomplete and not very detailed.

Rock Island County Historical Society--Moline, Illinois

The library of the Society includes several secondary sources available elsewhere but few primary materials. Among the latter are an 1868 map of the Quad Cities, old photos of the Arsenal, some original correspondence and decorative pieces related to the Island.

Rock Island Public Library--Rock Island, Illinois

The most interesting items with regard to the Arsenal are located in the vault of the Library, and include a collection entitled "Rock Island Bridge Papers," composed of some plans (copies), correspondence, and photos of the Government bridge. Secondary sources also are available. Area newspapers from the mid-1800s to the present are on microfilm.

Denkmann Library, Augustana College--Rock Island, Illinois

Pertinent materials are located in the Special Collections section. Although much of the material is duplicated elsewhere, notably at the ARRCOM Historical Office, some is not. Of special interest is the Hauberg Collection--the notes of Mr. John Hauberg, a local lawyer and historian. Mr. Hauberg conducted interviews with early settlers, their descendants and others, some of whom refer to the Island. He also spent time at the National Archives in Washington and collected some materials pertaining to the early settlement of the area. Unfortunately, little site-specific data are available in the Collection.

National Archives--Washington, D. C.

Work here concentrated on extant records from the Offices of the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General (Record Groups 156 and 92, respectively), distributed throughout the several branches and divisions of the Archives. The correspondence of the Offices of the Chief of Ordnance and the Quartermaster General is located in the Old Army/Navy Branch. Photographs are located in the Audiovisual Archives Division, and early maps and drawings are located in the Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives. Ordnance contracts are located in the Judicial and Fiscal Branch's records of the General Accounting Office. In several areas there were files and/or groups under a "Rock Island" or a "Fort Armstrong" heading.

Other record groups--those of the Bureau of Ordnance (Record Group 74), the War Department General and Special Staffs (Record Group 165), the Chief of Engineers (Record

Group 77), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Record Group 75), and the Commissary General of Prisoners (from the Civil War period, Record Group 249)--were encountered during the course of work at the Archives and were quickly surveyed for their usefulness to the project. These surveys were cursory at best, and more extensive research is needed. Work here was budgeted at one week, hardly enough time to do a complete job. However, a good overview was accomplished.

A call also was made to the Federal Records Center in Chicago, but nothing pertinent to the project is located there.

Library of Congress--Washington, D. C.

Telephone contact was made while in Washington, D. C. Their holdings include:

Geography and Map Section.

Civil War Map No. 215

Bird's-eye view of Prisoner of War Camp

Prints and Drawings Section. There are very few actual drawings/blueprints for construction of buildings. There are some measured drawings and renderings of Federal properties made for the Historic American Buildings Survey (under the National Park Service). This program has been underway since the 1930s. Holdings for Rock Island include:

- 4 sheets of measured drawings
- 19 photos
- 2 pkgs. of data on the Davenport House
- 2 photos of RIA
- 2 photos of Fort Armstrong (one each of the model of the Fort and of the reconstructed blockhouse)

Burton Collection, Detroit Public Library--Detroit, Michigan

The Collection includes materials regarding the old Northwest Territories, genealogical data, early Michigan history, etc. It was thought that perhaps records of Fort Armstrong might be located there, as Detroit was the military headquarters for the Northwest Territories during the early 19th century. Contact was made by phone and the staff looked through the general catalog. Nothing was found for Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, or related headings.

Milner Library, Illinois State University--Normal

Records available here include the government publications used (e.g., Smart's Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion) and secondary sources such as Livermore's Numbers and Losses in the Civil War in America: 1861-1865, maps, and census reports.

APPENDIX II.

EXCAVATION NOTES

REARM AREA--WOODED AREA (A) (Fig. 25)

No cultural materials were recovered.

Test #1: 50 meters long, perpendicular to Kingsbury Road. Maximum depth 80cm. Stratigraphy:

0-10cm	loose, dark soil; humus
10-50cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/3) sandy silt
50-55cm	worn pebbles
55-80cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/4) silt

Soil core taken to 95cm encounters apparent bedrock.

Test #2: 70 meters east of Test #1; maximum depth 80cm. Stratigraphy:

0-8cm	humus
8-51cm	yellowish-brown (10YR4/3) sandy silt
51-78cm	large rocks and sand
78-80cm	yellowish-brown sand (10YR4/4)

Test #3: 50 meters east of Test #2; maximum depth 60cm. Stratigraphy:

0-8cm	humus
8-40cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/3) sandy silt
40-60cm	reddish-brown (5YR5/3)
60cm	bedrock (?)

Test #4: 50 meters east of Test #3; maximum depth 49cm. Stratigraphy:

0-9cm	humus
9-40cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/3) sandy silt
40-45cm	pebbles and reddish-brown (5YR5/3) pebbles and rock

Test #5: 40 meters east of Test #4; maximum depth 50cm. Stratigraphy:

0-8cm	humus
9-50cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/3) sandy silt to sand
50cm	bedrock

Test #6: 50 meters from Test #5; maximum depth 80cm; located on higher ground than previous tests. Stratigraphy:

0-30cm	humus
30-80cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/3) sandy/silt, sand mix
80cm	bedrock

Test #7: 61 meters from Test #6; maximum depth 45cm. Stratigraphy:

0-19cm	humus
19-41cm	reddish-brown (5YR4/3) sandy silt; large rocks
41-45cm	large stones

Test #8: Located between Tests #2 and #3. Stratigraphy similar to that of #3.

Test #9: Located between Tests #3 and #4. Stratigraphy similar to #3.

Test #10: Located between Tests #5 and #6. Stratigraphy similar to that of #6.

Test #11: Located between Tests #6 and #7. Stratigraphy similar to that of #7.

REARM AREA--COAL PILE (B)
(Fig. 25)

No cultural materials were recovered.

Test #1: 4m x 2m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-45cm	coal
45-125cm	stones; reddish-brown (5YR5/4) clay
125-270cm	sand/clay mix; predominant color--dark reddish-brown (5YR4/6)

Test #2: 4m x 1.8m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-30cm	coal
30-45cm	crushed rock, sand, brick rubble (presumably from old railroad bed)
45-70cm	clay, sand, rubble
70-101cm	dark reddish-brown (5YR4/6) sand, clay
101-280cm	dark brown (10YR3/4) sand, silty clay mix

Test #3: 4m x 1.8m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-40cm	coal
40-69cm	crushed rock, clay and sand, rubble
69-106cm	dark reddish-brown (5YR4/6) sand and clay; water at 110cm
106-260cm	dark brown sand, yellow silty clay mix

Test #4: 2.3m x 1.9m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-60cm	coal
60-80cm	rubble, sand mix

80-170cm yellow (10YR8/6) sedimented, silty clay

Test #5 1.2m x 1.5m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-40cm coal/rubble mix
 40-50cm rubble/crushed rock
 50-140cm rock/tan-colored (10YR7/4) sandy silt

Test #6: 1.4m x 2.9m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-25cm coal
 25-50cm coal/rubble mix
 50-70cm yellow (10YR8/6) silt
 70-90cm crushed rock/silt mix

REARM AREA--PARKING (C)
 (Fig. 25)

Soils were heavily marbled, and Munsell numbers were not used. No cultural materials were recovered.

Test #1: 1.2m x 3.35m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-8cm blacktop
 8-90cm brown/yellow-brown clayey silt
 90-180cm yellow-brown silty clay
 180-300cm yellow-brown/gray, heavily sedimented clay
 300cm bedrock

Test #2: 0.2m x 3.5m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-10cm blacktop
 10-213cm large cobbles with brownish sandy silt mix
 213-235cm marbled gray clay

235-301cm marbled, yellow-brown/gray clay
 301-411cm clay mix

Test #3: 1.5m x 3.6m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-91cm fill (stone/cobble mix)
 91-281cm yellow/brown-brown clayey silt
 281-343cm gray silty clay
 343-396cm hard, marbled clay

Test #4: 1.1m x 3.3m backhoe pit. Stratigraphy:

0-23cm ash, rubble fill
 23-80cm rubble, stone fill
 80-141cm yellow-brown silty clay with cobbles
 over bedrock

REARM AREA--NEW PARKING (D)
 (Fig. 25)

Seven shovel tests were placed in the area around our centrally located 1 x 1-meter square. No significant stratigraphy could be discerned from either the square or the shovel tests, an even reddish-brown (5YR5/4) sandy silt predominating to a depth of 60cm. Wet, clayey soil, pink (5YR8/4) in color was immediately below this. Bedrock was not reached. Soil uniformity in the upper 60cm indicated this area had been filled and leveled after the coal-supply railroad tracks were built. Martin Schroeder of the Facilities Engineering Office concurred, noting that up to a meter of fill probably existed in the area. No cultural material was recovered.

NATIONAL CEMETERY EXTENSION

NORTHERN WOODS SECTION
 (Fig. 26)

No significant soil differences were noticed by the crew in the twenty units excavated. The basic composition was a dark reddish-brown (5YR3/3) clayey silt which extended

from below the humus to bedrock (ranging from 19 to 130cm below the surface). No cultural material was found.

Test #1: Clayey silt to bedrock at 45cm

Test #2: Clayey silt to bedrock at 45cm

Test #3: Clayey silt, heavily rooted, to bedrock at 33cm

Test #4: Clayey silt to bedrock at 51cm

Test #5: Clayey silt with tree roots; bedrock at 76cm

Test #6: Clayey silt to bedrock at 104cm

Test #7: Clayey silt to bedrock at 104cm

Test #8: Clayey silt to bedrock at 19cm

Test #9: Clayey silt to bedrock at 56cm

Test #10: Clayey silt to bedrock at 122cm

Test #11: Clayey silt to bedrock at 130cm

Test #12: Clayey silt to bedrock at 81cm

Test #13: Clayey silt to bedrock at 107cm

Test #14: Clayey silt to bedrock at 104cm

Test #15: Clayey silt to bedrock at 117cm

Test #16: Clayey silt to bedrock at 112cm

Test #17: Clayey silt to bedrock at 112cm

Test #18: Clayey silt to bedrock at 155cm

Test #19: Clayey silt to bedrock at 155cm

Test #20: Clayey silt to bedrock at 130cm

NATIONAL CEMETERY EXTENSION--LAWN
(Fig. 26)

No artifacts were located in the nine trenches excavated. Bedrock was found at 147 to 175cm below the surface. Generally, a layer of clayey silt, grayish-brown (10YR3/2) in color, ranging in thickness from 124 to 145cm, was found over a silty clay (10YR3/2) 23 to 32cm in thickness. Just above bedrock, an organic layer--black (7.5YR2/0) in color--could be seen in several of the trenches. It was determined that this layer was the result of weathering from the limestone bedrock.

Individual trench notes were not taken after it became clear that the soil stratigraphy in the flattened area was fairly homogenous throughout the field.

NATIONAL CEMETERY EXTENSION
SOUTHERN WOODED AREA
(Fig. 26)

This portion of the extension has undergone extensive alterations, being a dumping area for the Cemetery. The topography is rolling--depressions and rises abounding--which is convenient for disposal of materials and troublesome to excavators with heavy machinery. Soil stratigraphy was consistent for the most part once below the surface and humus. A fine silty clay, grayish-brown (10YR3/2) in color, was the common soil to the area. Trenches averaged 80cm deep with no apparent change in soil color. Texture did change, however, with the silty clay becoming finer with depth. At about 70cm the soil was very compact, and further digging was nearly impossible without severe strain on the machinery.

The 14 trenches were consistent and individual notes proved unnecessary.

No artifacts were recovered.

SHELL MIDDEN
(Fig. 26)

The units, already described in the report, were taken down in 10cm levels.

PROPOSED RECREATION AREA
(Fig. 26)

Nine trenches ranging from two meters to 75 meters in length were excavated. No individual notes were taken at the trenches excavated here, since it was learned early that the area had undergone severe modifications. No cultural materials were recovered.

RODMAN REROUTE
(Fig. 26)

Fifteen trenches were dug into the strip that will be affected by the rerouting. Many differences were noted in soil color, texture, etc. No cultural materials were recovered.

Test #1:

0-2cm	humus
2-45cm	brown (10YR5/3) clayey silt
45-71cm	yellow-brown (10YR5/6) silty clay very dry and compact

Test #2:

0-10cm	humus
10-45cm	brown clayey silt
45-86cm	yellow-brown dry clay
86cm	bedrock

Test #3:

0-10cm	humus
10-76cm	brown clayey silt
76-81cm	yellow-brown dry clay
81cm	bedrock

Test #4:

0-15cm	humus
15-66cm	brown clayey silt
66-81cm	yellow-brown clay
81cm	bedrock

Test #5a: Low spot with grease and apparently chemically contaminated soil along surface and especially in humus. The crew did not put in a trench but moved 50 meters south. (The use of terms such as "grease" and "chemical" in these contexts does not imply a technical analysis, but only an attempt to describe observed phenomena in lay terms.)

Test 5b: Less grease and chemicals encountered; mostly confined to the surface; 10-81cm--yellow-brown clay; bedrock at 81cm.

Test #6: Like #5, this unit also is in a chemically affected area but not as bad.

0-5cm	greasy humus
5-36cm	black greasy soil
36-66cm	dark brown, greasy silt
66-79cm	yellow-brown clay
79cm	bedrock

Test #7:

0-40cm	greasy soiled humus and silt mixture
--------	--------------------------------------

40-66cm brown silty clay
66-81cm yellow-brown clay, but moist--
not dry as in other tests.

Test #8:

0-50cm black oily silt
50-66cm black, oily silty clay
66-76cm yellow-brown clay
76cm bedrock

Test #9: Same as #8; bedrock at 84cm.

Test #10:

0-53cm black oily humus/sandy silt mix
53-66cm yellow-brown silty clay
66-79cm reddish-brown (5YR4/4) clay
80cm bedrock

Test #11:

0-63cm black oily humus/silt mix
63-81cm yellow-brown silty clay
81cm bedrock

Test #12:

0-76cm extremely greasy humus/silt mix
76-79cm yellow-brown, red marbled clay
79cm bedrock

Test #13:

0-38cm humus and dark brown silty clay
38-60cm reddish-brown clay

60cm bedrock

Test #14

0-15cm humus

15-74cm reddish-brown silt

74cm bedrock

Test #15:

0-10cm humus

10-60cm brown, reddish-brown silt

60cm bedrock

1919 BARRACKS
(Fig. 26)

Figure 23b shows the location of the two trenches.

INDIAN MOUND
(Fig. 26)

UNIT 1:

Level 1 (0-20cm)--sand/silt mix; artifacts include scrap metal, plastic waste and a lead shot

Level 2 (20-40cm)--sand, heavily stained from burrowing activity; four secondary chert flakes recovered

Level 3 (40-60cm)--sand; no artifacts

UNIT 2: (Levels follow surface contour)

Level 1 (0-20cm)--sand/silt mix; artifacts were one chert flake and one piece of iron spike

Level 2 (20-40cm)--sand; one secondary decortication flake found

Level 3 (40-60cm)--sand; no artifact recovery

UNIT 3: (First three levels follow surface contour)

Level 1 (0-20cm)--sand/silt mix; no artifacts

Level 2 (20-40cm)--sand; one secondary and one decortication flake

Level 3 (40-60cm)--sand; no artifacts

Level 4 (60-115cm)--leveling base of excavation Units 2 and 3 to bottom of Unit 1--sand; one secondary flake at 105cm

CIVIL WAR P.O.W. CAMP
(Fig. 25)

Figure 23 shows the layout of the trenches which averaged 80-100cm in depth. Limestone block concentrations were encountered in most of them, with no apparent relationship to the bedrock. Perhaps these concentrations were part of the Prison Camp, that is, foundations, etc. Unfortunately, no artifacts were recovered in association with the limestone.

SHORELINE SURVEY
(Fig. 25)

Materials from the Fort Armstrong area comprised two clear-glazed, white-pasted earthenware sherds, one lead-glazed, color-pasted stoneware (crockery) sherd, one lead-glazed, color-pasted earthenware sherd, one machine-made glass bottle base, three miscellaneous, glass-body container fragments, one flat glass fragment, and one battery carbon. Other artifacts, collected by Mr. Thomas Freitag of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers--Rock Island District, include:

Bluff Area--Freitag Site (Fig. 25)

Historic material recovered: 1 machine-made square-cut nail; 2 small bone fragments; 1 piece of blue transfer-printed ware; 1 brown slip-glazed crockery sherd; 1 4-3/8" long spike--mortar encrusted, rectangular-shaped rosehead

Prehistoric material recovered: 3 secondary chert flakes; 1 heat-treated secondary chert flake; 1 nondiagnostic projectile point, probably made from a flake; 1 long bone

Fort Armstrong Blockhouse Area (Fig. 25)

6 medium-size lead shot (1.2-1.6mm); 2 small lead shot (0.9mm); 2 bird shot (0.4mm)

40 machine-made square-cut nails; 2 machine-made, brass, square-cut finishing nails; 2 unidentified circular metal pieces; 1 brass tack; 1 brass loophole button; 1 brass screw & washer (possibly for a gun); 1 brass handle part (possibly for a gun); 1 cast-iron hook fragment; 1 small, lead three-hole plate; 3 miscellaneous brass fragments; 1 miscellaneous lead fragment; 6 miscellaneous iron fragments

8 small bone fragments

1 gunflint (white to gray in color)

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment (5/64); 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment

7 clear-glazed, white-pasted, earthenware ceramic sherds (Pearlware), ca. 1820

9 miscellaneous container glass body fragments; 7 miscellaneous flat glass fragments (window glass); 1 rounded-edge flat glass fragment

7 secondary lithic flakes; 1 heat-treated secondary lithic flake

ROY EICHHORN'S TESTS FOR GENERAL SCOTT'S HEADQUARTERS
(Fig. 25)

Grounds behind Clocktower

T-1. 50 x 50cm--dug in two 15cm levels; soil is grey/black alluvium with mixed limestone. One 8d wire nail found 8cm below surface. No soil differentiation except slightly lighter in the top 6cm. Bedrock at 30cm.

T-2. one level--bedrock at 20cm, developed soil horizon is again 6-8cm; rest is grey/black alluvium.

T-3. taken to 65cm, but not to bedrock, culturally sterile, soil appears to have a higher clay content than T-1 or T-2, layer of limestone fragments 10cm from top, no discernible soil layering.

Road Diversion

Examination with 5cm spiral auger:

1m from Rodman: 15cm to bedrock, no cultural material,
no soil layering

5m from Rodman: 65cm to bedrock, brick fragment at
40cm, soil gets clayey at 50cm but looks no different

10m from Rodman: 35cm from surface--slag, cap of
cracked rock or fragments at about 25cm, soil generally more
friable than in 5m pit, bedrock 48cm from surface

15m from Rodman: 20cm from surface--coal fragment

19m from Rodman: 45cm to bedrock, sandier soil than
other tests, cultural material absent

APPENDIX III

Records from the National Archives, Washington D.C.

Following are examples of the records at the National Archives, Washington, D.C. pertaining to Rock Island Arsenal. They include records from:

1. Office of the Quartermaster General (Record group 92), Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915. Rock Island Arsenal.
2. Office of Chief of Ordnance (Record group 153) Letters Sent to Ordnance Officers and Letters Received - Rock Island Arsenal.
3. Center for Cartographic and Architectural Records: Records of the Chief of Engineers (Record group 77) Civil Works, Miscellaneous Forts and Fortification Map Files; Rock Island and Vicinity; Illinois and Mississippi River Records.
4. Audio-Visual Archives Section, Still Pictures Branch: Records of the Bureau of Ordnance (Record group 74); Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. 1776-1938 (Record group 92); Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance 1866-1941, (Record group 153); Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs 1860-1947 (Record group 165).
5. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Natural Resources Branch.
6. Ordnance Contracts in the Judicial and Fiscal Archives Branch.

Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General,
Consolidated Correspondence File 1794-1890

Box 51: Armory Square - Ft. Armstrong

Letter To Major General Thos. S. Jesup, Quartermaster
General

A.A.Q.M. Office
Fort Armstrong
December 24, 1834

Sir,

Agreeably to your circular of the 13th ultimo, I have the honor to forward a plan of the buildings at this Fort, taken with as much precision as the want of instruments would admit of, together with the following remarks, in regard to their repair, dimensions, divisions, etc.

The numbers of Rooms designed as Officers quarters is fifteen, of which four belong to the building occupied by the Commanding Officer, outside of the Garrison; two, to the detached building within the Garrison, as represented on the plan, now occupied by Bvt. Major Smith, the remainder forming two Blocks, enclosing two sides of the Fort, of these rooms, all are occupied by officers, except two now in use of Offices, one for the Cmdg. Officer, the other for myself, and one unoccupied; their dimensions are as follows:

Comdg. Officers Qrs.

16'3" by 15' (2)
16'6" by 13'6" (1)
16'6" by 16'6" (1)

Major Smiths

15'6" by 8'6" (1)
15'6" by 16'2" (1)

The remaining 9 are:

14'8" by 18'3"
11'6"
20'3"
13'7"
19'
19'
18'6"
9'
8'6"

None are furnished with grates, all have fire places, and stoves can be used in each, and owing

to the exposed situation of the Fort, the bad state of repair, in many cases, of the quarters, such as the doors and window sashes, being old and not fitting closely, floors not at all or badly jointed, stoves are found in nearly all of the rooms to be absolutely necessary; The stoves are for wood. The kitchens are five in number, one 14 1/2 feet side, attached to the Commanding Officers quarters, one to Major Smith 8 1/2 by 15 1/2, one unoccupied 13'7 by 14'8, one in use by Lieut. Abercrombie, and one by the Assistant Surgeon 14'8 x 14 & 18'6. The whole number of rooms at present occupied by enlisted men is eight, two of them being kitchens and mess rooms, the size of the six used as quarters is 19'4 by 17' 4, 17'1, 17'1, 17, 17'4, 17'4. Stoves are used in all. Four other rooms, that might be used as quarters for the men, requiring only the making of bunks are now used as Ordnance Commissary, and Quarter Masters Storerooms, the fourth as Sutler's Store; the two remaining rooms are used as Hospital and its kitchen.

In regard to the Store Houses, or rather the rooms and buildings used as such, I can say that they are in many respects inadequate, they are a cause of constant complaints. The three Block Houses are used as Store Houses, No. 2 used by me for Subsistence Stores, is the best of them, although the roof leaks in many places - the cellar answers quite well for the storage of Pork, except in point of size - the ground floor, the best place I have for flour, is extremely unfit for that purpose, being not well ventilated, in summer close and hot, and is, I have no doubt, principal cause of the loss by spoiling of a great quantity of flour; a new roof, with other slight repairs, would make it at least proof against rains. The Block House numbered 3, is used as a Store room for Company clothing, it answers the purpose quite well, but it leaks badly; a new roof and other slight repairs requisite. The remaining Block House, /No. 1/ is in most miserable order, it is used likewise as a Company Store Room, not a corner can be found sufficiently large to accomodate the Pieces of Clothing, and at the same time protect them from rain, in short, the roof leaks in every part, the walls in many places, the closing of the port-holes or embrasures extremely imperfect; it has been the subject of a special report to me by Lt. Abercrombie, which I had the honor of referring to you on a former occasion - a new roof and other repairs are needed. As it projects over the water, the accidental dropping of cap equipments, or other small articles, would be very apt to ensure their total loss, through the numerous apertures in the floor.

The 3 rooms used as Store Houses for implements, etc. of the Ordnance Department, for Commissary Stores, and for Quarter Master Store-room, having been newly roofed about a year since, protect the property very well, but their use is probably diverted from the original design, they are moreover much too small. The Quarter Master Store Room being too small for the reception of all the property of the Department, the stores when not in use, are kept in the same room with the Ordnance Stores, which room is not larger than is necessary for the requisite arrangement of the stores, implements, etc. I would, therefore, recommend, if it intended to maintain this Post, that authority be given for the erection of a new, permanent, substantial building, for the use of the Commissary Department, to be sufficiently large for the storage of all the provisions, and suitable for the issuing them; in fact, should the strength of the command be increased, and the rooms now used for storage be otherwise occupied, such a building would be of absolute necessity.

There are two public stables, rather old but they afford a very great and sufficient shelter to the public cattle, and are moreover so constructed, that any little repair requisite can be easily made, and without expends. The Carpenters and Blacksmiths shops are quite suitable, though not very securely situated, nothing of value need be deposited in them, except such utensils as are properly fixtures. The building shown on the plan as a Schoolhouse is sometimes used for purposes of storage, generally on receipt of contract supplies. Besides a small one in rear of the Cmdg. Officers quarter, - new such of the Pork as cannot be stored in the Block House through want of room, is placed there; being at a distance from the Fort it is quite insecure.

There is no permanent Hospital at this Post, or separate building to be used as such; the rooms numbered on the plan 9, 10, are used, the first as Hospital, the other as a kitchen; for a command of two companies it is probably adequate to the accommodation of the sick, unless any epidemic, contagious, or widely spreading disease should appear. It is ventilated by two windows on the outer side, of course there being but one room, its dimensions not very capacious, and the room not very well ventilated, it cannot answer as well for the sick as would a separate and detached building, erected solely with a view to their accommodation and ease. This room is 20 feet by 19'10, the adjoining one, 17' 10 by 19' 10, is used as a kitchen. The greatest cause of complaint, in regard to the Hospital, is the want of a suitable place for the preservation and safe keeping of the Medical and Hospital Stores,

the only place that can be used as such being that part of the kitchen, about 3 feet wide, represented on the plan as separated by a partition, it is not large enough, and I understand that many of the Stores have been totally destroyed by rain within the past year; the roof is nearly new, the rain appeared to have penetrated through the joints of the upper logs, and thence to have found its way through the ceiling; it has lately been covered on the outside by weather boarding.

In reference to the state of repair of the Garrison, it is in many particulars susceptible of much improvement; the rooms occupied as quarters by the enlisted men were newly roofed about a year since, the roof appears to be a tight and substantial one, the quarters on the outside being moreover provided with the additional security of weather boarding. I believe the quarters to be comfortable as they can be made, by means of any further repair, except in some instances; the floors might be slightly repaired, and the walls and ceiling improved by renewing the lathing and plastering in places where it appears weak; the plaster frequently falls from the ceiling, and often the lathing becomes loosened from the joists. The Fort being quite old, the logs in many places have become very rotten, and seem to be exceedingly weak, one point in particular, the outer wall of Nos. 12 and 13, has become so much decayed that the superior cum-bent weight has pressed out the wall at about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its height from the ground, causing it to jut about a foot beyond the general surface of the wall, curving outward both vertically and horizontally, causing a very unsightly as well as unsafe appearance, it can hardly be repaired, except by the removal of the decayed logs. The rooms occupied by officers require, many of them, an extensive repair; new floors should be laid in several of them; new lathing and plastering or at least the latter, are required in many places; some of the rooms should be replastered entirely; the floors of the porches are in a very decayed and worn out condition; new doors and window sashes are required in a number of places; the roofs likewise are old, and in many places leak badly, they should be newly covered, that of the room marked "A" occupied by Major Smith, is so leaky, that in wet weather the room is untenable, his quarters require considerable repairs to render them comfortable. Most of the chimneys of the officers quarters are, more or less, subject to smoke, also that of the Hospital Kitchen, and of room No. 15, this room is constantly full of smoke, and of many plans tried to remedy the inconvenience, none will succeed, not

even extending the pipe of the cooking stove entirely beyond the top of the chimney, besides being very disagreeable to the cook, and to the Company at meals, the walls are kept constantly black. The picket fence upon the edge of the bank, in rear of the officers quarters is worn out and decayed, it with the logs and timbers which support, should be entirely renewed, and more securely built, as at present it is in many places actually unsafe.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Respectfully, your obt. Servt.,
John Beach
A.A.Q.M.

This letter appears to have accompanied the plan map of Ft. Armstrong that was reproduced by O. Johnston.

August 7, 1835

J. Emerson, surgeon to I. Lovell M.D. Surgeon General describes cholera outbreak at Rock Island.

September 2, 1836

"Many of the buildings are in a state of dilapidation, and the whole will be more or less subject to be pillaged by the neighboring settlers, especially the doors, windows etc, unless timely measures shall be taken to prevent it.

With much respect,
J.B. Brant

July 16, 1845

W. R. Shoemaker, Ordnance Store Keeper writes to Lt. Col. G. Talcott, Ordnance Office, Washington

"The Quarters and outworks are in good order, the Island is covered with a growth of valuable young timber, that I have with difficulty protected from pillage." (He suggests Thos. L. Drum be appointed caretaker after he is transferred).

March 19, 1852

Thomas D. Drum writes to Capt. Stewart Vanvliet, Assistant Quartermaster describing the improvements made on Rock Island by D.B. Sears.

October 2, 1854

J.B. Danforth Agt. Quartermaster (QM) Dept. writes Major D.H. Venton QM USA, St. Louis.

"The railroad shanties still remain and their owners say they intend to keep them on the Island as long as they chose. The contractors were also notified to desist from any further operations upon the Island but have paid no attention whatever to the order.....The persons who are doing this are Elisha P. Reynolds, Nazro Reynolds, John R. Reynolds, Edward Johnson, John Warner, Jacob Warner, and Lewis Saulpaw, contractors."

October 9, 1856

J.B. Danforth Sgt. QM Dep't USA writes Maj. G.N.(?) Cropman, Quarter Master, Saint Louis, Mo.

"A very heavy fire occurred at the eastern end of the reserve, destroying the large tub and pail factory, planing mill and several other buildings standing upon ground rented to the owners of these buildings by order of the Secretary of War. I have given Messrs. Dimock & Gould, the principal losers, permission to erect two temporary wooden buildings upon the ruins, that they may be enabled to pursue their business and save themselves from utter ruin."

March 2, 1857

J.B. Danforth Agy. Quartermaster Dept. USA writes Maj. D.H. Crosman, QM USA St. Louis, Mo.

"On the 11th of September last, I reported to you that Mary Duncan, Widow Nafee, Geo. Evener, Lewis Saulpaw, Jacob Warner, Thos. Bryant and Charles Williams were trespassers upon the military reserve, and had erected houses thereon..... Since that time Mary Duncan, Lewis Saulpaw and Charles Williams have left the island. Their houses still remain, as does also the house of Stone, Boomer, and Bonbon which I then reported. Thomas Bryant, Jacob Warner, George Evener and Widow Nafee still remain trespassers, residing on the island, and their removal seems necessary to protect the rights of the United States. Besides retaining a residence here they obtain their wood and pasture their stock on the island and otherwise injure the property of the government."

September 1, 1859

J.G. Danforth Agt. QM Dept. USA writes Lt. Col G. H. Crosman Dep. QM Gen. St. Louis.

"The depredations, which it has been my duty to report on the first of each month, still continue to increase. The timber is being destroyed at a rapid rate; rock is being quarried and taken away and the sand useful for building is being carried off. Not only has the property of the US been greatly injured, but it is being covered with lawless men, who exert a bad influence upon society. They are attempting to acquire a right to the soil."

December 1, 1859

H.Y. Slaymaker, Agent for QM Department writes Capt. R.E. Clary Dept. QM Gen'l. St. Louis.

"Mr. Wheelock has ceased to Quarry and remove stone from the Island upon being notified that he would be prosecuted for trespass.....verdicts have been obtained and judgements rendered against Adam Goodman, Henry Curtis, Jefferson Miller, Thomas Bryant, David Sears, Peter Costello (?), Timothy O'Daniel, William C. Grafton and Ieseme Harper."

Box 934: Rock Island Arsenal

Letter dated 10-10-36 from Stanton Shales warning Sec. of War of squatters.

Letter authorizing Col. George Davenport to act as representative for purpose of "protecting the military reservation on Rock Island" instituting the necessary legal proceedings."

Letters from Agent Jos. M. Street.

Original drawing, August 15, 1863 of "Plan of Depot for Prisoners of War, Rock Island, Illinois by "Office Ass't. Quartermaster on Rock Island, Ill." Asst. Quartermaster. Capt. C.A. Reynolds

October 12, 1863

Reynolds to Qr.Master

General

Wells no water, using buckets in compound.

August 24, 1863

Reynolds to Brig. Gen. M.C. Meigs

No intention to put "any fine work in the buildings to be erected. They will be of the most simple kind and of the cheapest character."

Original Blueprint of National Cemetery dated July 24, 1893

Bldg. Reports; turnover list to Kress by Meigs.

Plan of Hospital.

Plan of School

February 1, 1858

H.L. Slaymaker, gov't agent of RI writes to Col. Crosman, St. Louis to report that "there are a number of persons who are occupying houses which they erected.....on RI.....Six are on the west end of the Island between the Rail Road and the Barracks, the others are in the Centre and East end."

These include original letters, maps and drawings from aprox. 1836 onward.

Correspondence referring to cemetery, esp. the transfer from the "Prison Yard" at Rock Island some 1,928 bodies of Confederate prisoners to a regular cemetery (Dated 12, 1867).

August 15, 1863

Original Drawing Plan of Depot for Prisoners of War at Rock Island, Ill. signed by Capt. C.A. Reynolds and Explanatory Cover Letter "Explanation of Plans and Specifications for Construction of Reservoirs" by Capt. B.F. Reno. Despite the title, Reno's letter details waterworks for the Prison Barracks. A map similar to this one is available in the Cartography Div.

1863 Depot for Prisoners of War on Rock Island, Illinois, as Constructed by Captain Charles A. Reynolds Asst. Qr. Master USA with note in red ink: "N.B. Buildings in this Ink indicate the changes and additions to be made pursuant to the suggestions of Col. R.H. Rush, Commandant. In addition to buildings shown there are to be two (2) stables and granary erected about 600 ft. south of the south west corner of the fence." Also shows water supply lines. Includes a scale.

Plan of Post Hospital as changed to be used for Post Head Quarters Rock Island Prison Barracks. Orig. drawing, plan view, is undated, accompanying letter is dated July 7, 1864.

Ground Plan for Post Hospital at Rock Island Prison Barracks original drawing plan view dated Jan. 1864.

Ground Plan of Post Prison, original drawing undated (xeroxed) accompanying estimate dated July 16, 1864.

Ground Plan of Library and School Room Rock Island Prison Barracks original drawing undated (xeroxed), accompanies estimate dated July 16, 18674.

December 22, 1875

Submits plan and estimate for a Speakers Stand for use on Decoration Days at National Cemetery at RIA, includes original plan and elevation of plan, signed by Flagler.

Original drawing "Plan of Barracks and Quarters for Six Companies of Guards, undated (xeroxed) accompanies map below.

Blueprint of National Cemetery, Rock Island, Ill. dated July 24, 1893.

Box 935: Rock Island Arsenal

Undated letter to office of Quartermaster from T.P. Williams recommends Ft. Armstrong be pulled down and rebuilt.

1851 Map of the City of Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa shows owners of the various plots of land. Juls. Hutawa, Lithographer; Map Publication Office N. Second St. 45, St. Louis, Mo.

March 10, 1865

E.M. Beardsly, A.T. Higby and J.M. Beardsly request that Quartermaster General Meigs permit them to establish a brickyard on Rock Island.

Record group 153, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Letters to Ordnance Officers

Correspondence with Rock Island Arsenal
begins with Volume 25 (July 5, 1863 to
October 20, 1863).

Vol. 25, p. 97

Ordnance Office
War Department
Washington, D.C.
July 27, 1863

Maj. C.P. Kingsbury
Ordnance Officer
Pittsburgh, Penn.

Sir:

The Secretary of War having approved the plan of the main building, or principal Store house, of the Arsenal to be established at Rock Island, as also the location of several buildings for that Arsenal, recommended by the report of a Board of Officers dated May 18, 1863, and having assigned you to the duties of constructing and to the command of the Arsenal under instructions from this office, I too direct that you enter upon these duties and take that command without unnecessary delay. For this purpose you will at once, be relieved by Lt. Col. Whiteley from your present duty of Inspecting Ordnance at Fort Pitt Foundry and will turn over to him all books, papers and public property in your possession pertaining to that inspection duty. You will then proceed to Rock Island, Illinois and commence the duties, to which you are assigned of the construction of the United States Arsenal there. The first building to be erected is the principal Store House, the plan and details of which are shown by the accompanying drawings (six sheets) which are sent for your information and government.

I also enclose for the same purpose, copies of the report of the Board on the location of the building, and of memoranda in relation to the building materials. The stone selected and preferred for the building is limestone from the quarries at St. Claire, Iowa, a specimen of which will be sent to you at Davenport. Drawings of the other buildings for the Arsenal and a plan showing their relative positions will be sent to you hereafter. Report to this office your arrival at Rock Island in the execution of your orders.

Respectfully etc.
Jas. W. Ripley
Brig. Genl, Chief Ord.

p. 141 August 3, 1863

Kingsbury directed to live in Davenport "until such time as public quarters at the Arsenal shall be ready for your occupancy."

p. 253 August 24, 1863

"Your letter of the 19th inst. is received. It was not intended by the letter from this office that you should wait further instructions so far as regards the erection of the principal storehouse; and what you propose to that end is approved. In designating the St. Claire stone you will please so report, with your reasons for preferring it. It is not the design of this office to appoint any master builder or other employee at Rock Island Arsenal, but to leave to you the selection of suitable and competent persons to be employed in doing the work which has been assigned to your charge and supervision."

p. 266 August 27, 1863

Acknowledge receipt of letter of 22nd. Reference to "Davenport Place" and the desire to own said property: "Act of Congress could be effected to change situation." "I also learn that application to assist in building the bridge was lately made to the Quartermaster Department by a committee from Rock Island City, who were informed that the bridge would be very objectionable as affording facilities of escape to the prisoners and that permission to build it could not be granted."

p. 325 September 8 1863

"Please send prepared and sent to this office as soon as practicable, a plat of survey, with courses and distances and a topographical sketch of the lands assigned for the U.S. Arsenal in Rock Island, Illinois. You are authorized to employ such assistance as may be necessary for the preparation of the plat and sketch." (Plat sent September 24, 1863)

Vol. 26, October 24, 1863 to February 4, 1864

p. 47 October 27, 1863

Authorizes re-opening of quarry "if it is upon the known public domain" in response to the letter of October 22, 1863 (Letters Rec'd, Chief of Ordnance from Rock Island, Vol. 1:28).

Maj. C.P. Kingsbury
Rock Island Arsenal
Davenport, Iowa

Sir:

The following "order" has been received at this office.

Headquarters of the Army
Washington, D.C.
May 19, 1864

Brig., Gen. G.D. Ramsey
Chief of Ordnance

General:

The Secretary of War directs that Major Kingsbury Ordnance Department take possession in the name of the United States of the portion of Rock Island which has passed out of the possession of the Government as provided by recent law on that subject.

Care should be taken to give due notice to the occupants and to avoid claims for extra damages for removals of persons made with unnecessary haste or force.

Very respectfully
Your Obediant Servant
H.W. Halleck
M.G. Chief of Staff

In pursuance of the order you will take all due measures for carrying into effect and for your further information and government in this matter I enclose herewith a certified copy of the Law which authorizes the taking possession of this property.

Respectfully
Your Obediant Servant
Geo. D. Ramsey
Brig. Gen. Chief Ord.

p. 162 June 17, 1864

Transmit copy of notice to tenants/landholders on Rock Island.

Pursuant to the provision of an Act of Congress, approved April 19, 1864, and in conformity to instructions from Brig. Gen. Geo. D. Ramsey, Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, you are hereby required to vacate, in behalf of the United States, the premises all and singular, now occupied by you on Rock Island in the State of Illinois on or before the first day of November, 1864.

Vol. 27, February 4, 1864 to May 6, 1864

- p. 123 February 26, 1864
Reference to invalids to be assigned to Kingsbury to act as guards.
- p. 172 March 4, 1864
Plans for quarters, grounds, magazines, offices, etc. discussed. Most not approved.
- p. 230 March 14, 1864
Reply to 3/9 letter. Drawings of a "magazine and quarters for the Rock Island Arsenal" are being completed and "will be sent to you" (i.e. Kingsbury) in a week.
- p. 245 March 16, 1864
Reply to 3/11 letter. Approves use of "Le Clare" stone, suitable for ashlar work and of that material the magazine will be made.
- p. 316 March 30, 1864
Railroad company's claims to land on Island "shall receive attention."
- p. 414 April 15, 1864
"No" to suggestion by Kingsbury to add 6" to 3' walls of store house.
- p. 423 April 17, 1864
re: railroad land claims.
Solicitor of War Department foresees no problems if government takes land.
- p. 162 June 17, 1864
Transmit copy of notice to tenants/landholders on Rock Island.

Vol. 28 May 6, 1864 to July 22, 1864

- p. 77 May 16, 1864
"I append hereto a copy of an order from the Adjutant General directing to the 'Commanding Officer of Rock Island' to turn over to you the home and grounds known as the 'Davenport House' to be used as an office and storehouse for the Ordnance Department.

p. 126

Ordnance Office
War Department
Washington, D.C.
May 21, 1864

Addressed to :

Messrs Geo. L. and B. Davenport
 " D.B. Sears, Esq.
 " Dimock & Gould
 " Stephens, Huntoon & Wood
 Mr. Robert Welsh
 " James Robinson
 " S.H. White
 " Daniel Jones
 " Peter Peterson
 " David Sears

p. 169 June 24, 1864 Kingsbury to Ramsey

Mrs. Susan M. Goldsmith claims "a life interest in the Davenport farm on Rock Island" and that it was rented to the Prison Barracks commander for \$25.00 per month and at the rate of \$58.00 per month should he occupy the entire farm." Recommendation that Ordnance Dept. pay said rent "rather than surrender the place to the uncontrolled depredations of the neighboring soldiery."

Vol. 28, May 6, 1864 to July 22, 1864

p. 167 May 25, 1864

No to proposed change in 1st story of pediment. Plan of stairs for tower referred to. Kingsbury concurs in letter 2 June 1864 (LS. vol. 1:150).

p. 318 June 14, 1864

Reply to letter of 6/7/64. Order to issue "peremptory notice to vacate" to settlers and squatters on RI. Time to be allotted for quitting island not "to exceed six months from date of notice."

p. 321 June 14, 1864

Remittance. Rock Island Arsenal \$10,000.

p. 392 June 27, 1864

Request for "a full and correct topographical map of Rock Island Arsenal, drawn if possible on a scale of 200 feet to an inch, showing levels, at differences of say three feet, taking low water marks as a basis, and giving as well, the heights of prominent points and such contour lines as may be requisite....to convey a perfectly just idea of the appearance and slope of the ground. - weekly progress reports on map work."

Survey done; sent 1 August 1864, "lower end of Rock Island" at cost of \$145.00 by City Surveyor of Davenport. (Letters Rec'd, Chief of Ordnance; Rock Island Arsenal)

- p. 500 July 11, 1864 (to Kingsbury)
 - Reference of conflict between Barracks guards and Arsenal employees.
 - Letter to Adj. General to Chief of Staff to Col. Johnson to Chief of Staff.

Vol. 29, July 22, 1864 to October 14, 1864

- p. 463 September 17, 1864
 Permission granted for Dimock and Gould to remain on Rock Island as tenants, September 21, 1864.
- p. 559 October 7, 1864
 Kingsbury allowed discretionary power to permit Stevens, Huntoon and Wood of Moline to stay on Rock Island as tenants.

This notes that not all claims were accompanied by evidence of title. Kingsbury is advised to notify claimants that this must be supplied.

No. 31, February 26, 1865 to August 21, 1865

- p. 285 May 8, 1865
 Reference to claims by: Daniel Jones, Peter Peterson, James Robinson, George Stevens, Jonathan Huntoon, T. Wood, Nels Johnson, David Sears, D.B. Sears.
- p. 420 June 16, 1865

Ordnance Office
 War Department
 Washington D.C.

Maj. C. P. Kingsbury
 Comdg. Rock Island Arsenal
 Davenport, Iowa

Sir:

Herewith you will receive Special Orders No. 303 relieving you from your present duties and assigning you to the Command of Watertown Arsenal

which order you will obey as soon as practible after
Bvt. Capt. Kress shall have reported to you for duty
at Rock Island Arsenal.

Respectfully,
Your Obt. Serv't.
A.B. Dyer
Brig. Genl. Chief of Ordnance

p. 430 June 19, 1865

Ordnance Office
War Department
Washington D.C.

Maj. C.P. Kingsbury
Davenport, Iowa

Sir:

Your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing one
from Messrs. Stephens, Huntoon and Wood in
relation to the payment of rent of grounds
occupied by them at the upper end of Rock Island,
is received. In a letter from Messrs. Stephens,
Huntoon and Wood to this office, dated October 2,
1864, they state, "our property, upon said island,
consists in addition to the land (about two acres)
of lumber, and they ask to continue their occupancy of
the premises. In answer thereto you were authorized
to allow them to remain on the Island, if you should
deem it proper, at such rent as you might deem just.
It would seem from this that the entire property,
land, and all, belongs to Messrs. Stephens, Huntoon
and Wood; and it does not appear that Mr. D.B. Sears
owns any portion of it, nor that he is entitled to
rent it or to collect the rent. I do not understand
why Mr. Sears should demand rent for property, which
does not belong to him.

Respectfully your Obt.
Servant
A.B. Dyer
Brig. Gen'l. Chief of
Ordnance

p. 434 June 20, 1865

Maj. T.F. Rodman
Comdg. Watertown Arsenal

Sir:

Herewith you will receive for extracts from
Special Order No. 303 Captain _____ has been
instructed to obey his order without delay and
Lieut. Parker to obey his on the expiration of a
leave of absence granted him on thirty days from
this date. Upon the arrival of either of these

officers at Watertown Arsenal you will place him in command of the post and proceed without delay to obey the order in your case.

Respectfully
Your Obt. Serv't/
A.B. Dyer
Brig. Genl. Chief of
Ordnance

- p. 505 July 18, 1865
Addressed to Watertown
- p. 505 July 29, 1865
"Cmdg. Rock Island Arsenal.

No. 32, August 22, 1865 to July 12, 1866

- p. 101 October 21, 1865
Box of photos and plans for an armory forwarded to Rodman.
- p. 219 December 12, 1865
Note on collection of rent from Rock Island tenants.
- p. 240 December 22, 1865
Mentions rent collection.
- p. 296 January 20, 1866
Rodman given permission to alter Arsenal plans and add gables to buildings.
- p. 301 January 24, 1866
Rodman authorized to construct a temporary shop.
- p. 483 May 10, 1866
Asks sizes of Benhams and Winnebago Islands.

Vol. 33, July 13, 1866 to July 27, 1867

- p. 36 August 4, 1866
Ordnance Office
Bvt. Brig. General T.J. Rodman
Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

I have to inform you that the commission to ascertain the true value of lands at Rock Island and the contiguous small islands taken for government use, and to report on the change of location

of the Railroad and Bridge, has been selected and will soon enter upon the performance of their duties. In the mean time it will be well to have prepared drawings and such other papers as will indicate the new location of the road and bridges, and the character of the structures so as to accord best with the purposes of the government in its occupancy of the island for military purposes. This will facilitate the business of the Commission and expedite the execution of the laws for establishing the Rock Island Armory and Arsenal.

In order to carry out that portion of the Act of June 27, 1866 which appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to secure water power you will please furnish this office with your views and recommendations as to most advantageous plan and mode of effecting this object.

Respectfully
A.B. Dyer
Bvt. Maj. General
Chief of Ord.

p. 39 August 7, 1866

Remittance of \$50,000
\$10,000 - Ordnance Service
\$40,000 - Arsenal
as requested by Bt. Maj. John A. Kress

p. 66 August 22, 1886

"The department has neither the authority nor the means to provide water power according to the plan and at the estimated expense, mentioned in your letter, even if it were deemed advisable to do so instead of relying upon the use of steam power as may be necessary for ordinary operation or may become so hereafter under more enlarged ones. With our present means and authority the best course to pursue, seems to be this: to ascertain the title now held by individuals or companies, to the water power and to take possession of the same, so far as it may be done under the first section of the Act of April 19, 1864, and authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to take and hold full, complete and permanent possession in behalf of the United States, of the lands and shores of the island of Rock Island."

This taking and holding should, of course, only be done if necessary for the purposes of the

government, in its occupancy of the island for military purposes, and so far as it may be so necessary. Any claims for loss or damages arising therefrom will then have to come before the commissioners and to be settled as provided by law.

After the government shall have thus acquired possession, made settlement and obtained title, the securing of water power at the head of Rock Island may be proceeded with, if deemed advisable and approved, to the extent of the means appropriated therefore. But no work can be done, nor plan undertaken, nor agreement entered into for this object, involving a cost exceeding that appropriation.

Respectfully your Obt.
Servant
A.B. Dyer
BVT. Maj. General
Chief Ord.

p. 68 August 24, 1866

Bt. Brig. General T.J. Rodman
Comdg., Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

Referring to your letter of the 20th ult. on subject of Mr. Abbeys' intended pre-emption claim for a sand bar or island forming at the head of Rock Island, I transmit herewith, for your information a copy of a letter from the Coms. of the General Land Office, from which you will perceive that such claim is not legal, and that it will not be recognized.

Respectfully
A.B. Dyer

p. 80 August

Letter of the 27th inst. received and your course therein reported, approved. Nothing more could be done in the cases than is necessary to secure the object of the government in taking the property, without imposing any inconvenience or damage not essential to that object.

p. 90 September 7, 1866

reply to letter of 1st. re: report sent in. re: taking of lands.

"The taking possession of this property was demanded by law; no alternatives being left after this report of the claim of the company showing that it is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the government in its occupancy of the Island for military purposes.

p. 133 October 2, 1866

Sir:

Your letter of the 29th ult. is received. The Moline Water Power Company have not yet signified their acceptance of the conditions on which authority to collect rents was granted by my letter to Charles Atkinson, President of the Company, dated September 22, 1866.

When that acceptance is received you will be notified; then the case of Mr. Sears being exactly similar, you may place him on the same footing as regards rents with the Moline Water Power Company; on his acceptance of the same conditions.

A.B. Dyer

p. 160 October 6, 1866

Sir:

Your letter of the 13th instant is received. The estimate as proposed at this office for the next fiscal year includes an item of \$600,000 for the two buildings at B and C on the plan received with your annual estimate. What portion of that estimate will be available for use cannot be known until the appropriation for the year shall have been made.

The sum of \$100,000 which has been appropriated to erect store-houses and to establish communication between Rock Island Arsenal and two neighboring cities is now available for the accomplishment of the two objects, and may be applied to either or both in such order and such proportion, as will be most advantageous to the public interests and requirements.

Wm. Maynadier
Bt. Brig. General Acting Chief Ordnance

p. 163 October 18, 1866

Sir:

I have to inform you that the Moline Water Power Company through its President Charles Atkinson, Esq. on the 15th instant accepted the conditions upon which it would be permitted to

collect rents as specified in a letter to that gentleman under date of 22nd September 1866, a copy of which was communicated to you on same day. You are now authorized to grant the same right to Mr. Sears, upon his acceptance of the same conditions.

Maynadier

p. 288 December 4, 1866

Remittance of \$26,500

\$ 5,000 - Ordnance Service

\$21,500 - Arsenal

"has been requested to be made to Bvt. Major John Kress, M.S. Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

p. 365 March 12, 1867

"I transmit herewith for the files of your office a copy of an act passed by the legislature of Illinois, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over Rock Island."

Respectfully,
A.B. Dyer
Bt. Maj. General
Chief Ordnance

p. 403 April 9, 1867

Sir:

In order to carry out the legislation respecting the bridge and Water Power at Rock Island, published in General Orders No. 17 and 30, of this year, it is necessary to have certain preliminary action by the respective companies. The character of this action is indicated by this endorsed letter to the President of the R.I. & P. Railroad Co. and the sketch of an agreement between the U. States and the Water Power Company. You will please confer with the respective companies or their legal representatives; have the preliminary action taken by them and the requisite papers drawn up and signed, and forward them to this office.

Respectfully,
A.B. Dyer

p. 427 April 22, 1867

Bvt. Brig. Gen. T.J. Rodman
Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

Upon reading the appropriations law and the report of the Commission in regard to the Bridge at Rock Island, it will be seen that the law requires that the Company shall agree to pay [] shall secure to the United States:

- 1st. Half the cost of the bridge
- 2nd. Half the expense of keeping the bridge in repair

Upon guaranteeing these conditions to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War the Company shall have the free use of the bridge for purposes of transit, but without claim to ownership.

The report of the Commission a copy of which is enclosed for your information, recommends that:

- 1st. Government build an iron draw-bridge
- 2nd. Government give to the Company the right of way upon payment of half the cost of the superstructure of the bridge; with some minor details as specified in the report.

The requirements of the law are imperative and must be included in the guarantee; they differ from the recommendations of the report in requiring half the cost of the bridge, which includes piers and superstructure, instead of half the cost of the superstructure only; and also in requiring payment by the Company of half the expense of keeping the bridge in order, which is not concluded in the Commission's report. The recommendations of the Commission are not binding but may be included in the agreement, so far as they are unobjectionable; or may be modified so as best to secure the objects of changing the location, and fixing the description and character of the bridge.

The agreement as arranged between you and the President of the Company will be submitted to the Secretary of War, when received, you will be advised of his action in the case.

Respectfully your obdt.
servt,
A.B. Dyer

p. 435 April 29, 1867

Sir:

"You will proceed to Nauvoo, Illinois, for the purpose of inspecting the stone quarries at that place

and vicinity, to ascertain whether suitable stone can be obtained at that place, at fair prices for the buildings to be erected at the Arsenal..."

p. 438 April 30, 1867

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 26th inst. in relation to the commencement of work for improving the water power at the head of Rock Island the agreement respecting this water power which you forwarded has been submitted to the Secretary of War for his examination and nothing can be done at this office to carry it out until he shall have acted on it. In the meantime you will please report your views as to the character of the work to be done and its location.

Respectfully.

A.B. Dyer

May 7, 1867

Sir:

I have now to inform you that the Secretary of War has approved of the location of the permanent buildings to be erected for the Arsenal as laid down on the topographical map of Rock Island heretofore transmitted by you. I transmit herewith a copy of my letter of this date to the Secretary of War on the subject with his approval thereto.

For the reasons stated in your letter of 4th inst. you are authorized to locate the two permanent workshops which are to be commenced this season, at B & C as indicated in the sketch which accompanied said letter.

You were advised a few days since, that the funds appropriated for Rock Island Arsenal for the fiscal year 1867-1868 would not be available until after the first of July; but there seems to be no objection to you commencing building operations as soon as you can make arrangements--and funds will be remitted as soon as they become available.

A.B. Dyer

p. 435 May 9, 1867

(to Rodman)

Sir:

I transmit herewith for the files of your post, a printed copy of the report of the Rock Island Commissioners making awards in the various

claims submitted to them in connection with the property taken for the U. States on Rock Island - the Railroad Bridge, and location of the Railroad, the Moline Water Power, the Rock Island Wagon Bridge.

I also transmit copies of the Decrees of the U.S. Court in the case of David Sears and D.B. Sears; which two cases have been settled.

A.B. Dyer

p. 480 May 20, 1867

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th inst. with a modified plan of the shops; and to state that the modifications you propose to make in the plan are approved.

A.B. Dyer

p. 493 May 29, 1867

Reply to letter of 24th inst.

"I have to state that the agreement with the Moline Water Power Company heretofore forwarded by you, will require, if executed, that \$40,000 of the existing appropriation for securing Water Power at the head of Rock Island be applied to the extension and repair of the wing dam, and that the residue of that appropriation \$60,000, be applied to the extension of the dam on the Moline side (see section 3 of proposed agreement). Under this stipulation it would seem that the Company may insist on the expenditure, for the wing dam, of the whole \$40,000, besides what may be done in accordance with your suggestion to General Wilson. If in your opinion, it will be advisable to have the third article modified so as to require the application of the \$40,000 of the existing appropriation, or its equivalent in work or materials, towards extending and repairing the wing dam, then the saving you made may be made, otherwise the portion of the \$40,000 so saved, may be insisted on as applicable only to the wing dam.

No action will be taken in this particular matter, nor in relation to the plans submitted with your letter of the 24th inst. until further advices are received from you in reply to this letter; when the attention of the Secretary of War

will be called to the agreement, with a view to the modification you may suggest."

Respectfully.....,

A.B. Dyer

p. 500

Sir:

For the purpose of making arrangements to procure suitable materials for the building to be erected at Rock Island Arsenal, you will proceed to Joliet and Athens, Illinois, and after accomplishing your visit, you will return to your station.

p. 511 June 10, 1867

Sir:

I have to acknowledge your letter of 5th inst. and transmit herewith a new agreement with the Moline Water Power Company for execution by that Company; the 3rd article of which has been modified in accordance with the recent correspondence on the subject. Be pleased to have the agreement executed as soon as possible that it may be laid before the Secretary of War to be acted upon by him.

p. 565 July 17, 1867

Sir:

On the 22nd of April, 1866, a letter was addressed to you from this Bureau, acknowledging the receipt of your letter enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. E. Cook on the subject of the proviso to the appropriation by Act of Congress of March 2nd, 1867, for the erection of a bridge at Rock Island, informing you that a guarantee for the fulfillment of the conditions "must be prepared and forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of War, which must embody the requirements of the proviso; and that the details of such guarantee might be arranged by yourself and the President of the Company;" and that requesting you to leave the guarantee prepared and forwarded as soon as practicable.

No information having been received from you on this subject since the date of my letter above referred to you will please inform the Department

what steps have been taken by the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company to enable the War Department to carry out the provisions of the Act of March 2nd, 1867; and whether the Company is willing to comply with the conditions imposed by the Acts of June 26th, 1886 and March 2nd, 1867.

It is important that the necessary measures for carrying into effect the Acts of Congress authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to change, fix and establish the position of the Railroad across Rock Island and the Bridge across the Mississippi, and making provisional appropriation for erection of the bridge, should be taken as early as practicable.

You will impress this upon the President of the Company.

Respectfully...

A.B. Dyer

p. 577 July 24, 1867

Transmit treasury drafts to pay the awards of the Rock Island Commission, "which drafts you will caused to be delivered to the proper parties."

Vol. No. 34, July 27, 1867 to August 10, 1868

p. 45 August 23, 1867

Letter transmitting original agreement between the Secretary of War and the Moline Water Power Co. authorizes work on the dam.

p. 260 February 8, 1868

Work to be continued on the wing dam.

p. 395 June 5, 1868 Ordnance Office

Bvt. Brig. Gen. T.J. Rodman
Cmdg., Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

I transmit herewith Mr. J.B. Norton's account \$440.00 for professional services in connection with titles to lands etc. at Rock Island which has been approved by proper authority and which you will cause to be paid out of the appropriation for Rock Island Arsenal. Respectfully etc.,

A.B. Dyer
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Chief
of Ordnance

p. 407 June 15, 1868 (Dyer to Rodman)

"I send to you by this days mail in five separate packages, copies of all papers on file in this office having reference to titles of land, etc, purchased of Rock Island Railroad Bridge, Moline Water Power, etc.

See p. 70, v. 2, letters to Chief of Ordnance from Rodman May 13, 1868, July 29, 1868, August 5, 1868, and October 2, 1868.

p. 476 July 29, 1868

p. 489 August 5, 1868

p. 567 October 2, 1868

Letters referring to working conditions of employees at Rock Island Arsenal.

Vol. 35, October 12, 1868 to October 8, 1869

p. 177 February 2, 1869

Treadwell to Rodman, letter transmitting agreement by RR Company as part of preliminaries of bridge construction.

p. 244 March 24, 1869

Construction of officers quarters to begin.

p. 277 April 14, 1869

Construction of wagon bridge to Moline from Rock Island, and stone reservoir, is authorized. See. p. 247, vol. 2, letters to Captain of Ordnance, April 14, 1869.

p. 341 May 26, 1869

Rodman is authorized to sell the grindstones from Sears' mills. See p. 257, Vol. 2, letters to Captain of Ordnance, May 21, 1869.

p. 490 August 19, 1869

Moline Bridge construction is postponed.

p. 502

Mentions sale of contents of mill.

Vol. 36, October 9, 1869 to October 28, 1870

p. 4 October 11, 1869

Reply to letter of 7th inst. Destruction of coffer dam. "Do whatever in your judgement you may deem proper and essential to protect the interests of the government in connection with the river dam. No payment to Moline Co.; "can not authorize." Can hire Co. to repair though.

p. 70 November 25, 1869

Ordnance Office

Bvt. Brig. General T.R. Rodman
Cmdg. Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

Your letter of the 3rd inst. in relation to location of the railroad and wagon bridge between Rock Island and Davenport, was duly received and submitted to the Secretary of War on 10th inst. with the following endorsements:

"Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War whose attention is invited to the views and suggestions given by Bt. Brig. General Rodman, Sears whose long and careful study of the question of so locating the bridge as best to promote the objects contemplated and expressed by Congress in the Acts approval April 15, 1864, and June 27, 1866 is worthy of careful consideration.

The Act of April 15, 1864 authorizes the Secretary of War to take and hold full and complete possession, on behalf of the United States, of all the land and shores of Rock Island the island of Rock Island, to be held and kept as a military reservation by the War Department, upon which shall be built and maintained an arsenal for the construction, deposit and repair of arms and munitions of war and such other military establishments have been or may be authorized by law, to be placed thereon, in connection with such arsenal.

The Act of June 26, 1866 authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to change, fix and establish the position of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River so as best to accord with the purposes of the government in its said occupancy of said Island for military purposes.

It is very clear that the intention of Congress was that, the bridge should be so located as to promote interests of the Ordnance Department, and any location which would affect, injuriously, those interests unless absolutely necessary would be contrary to the intentions expressed by Congress."

The paper has now been returned to this office with the following further endorsement.

A.B. Dyer

p. 88 December 9, 1869

Telegram and letter authorizing construction of "three piers and two abutments required for the

bridge to connect Rock Island with the town of Moline and to carry them up to one foot above low water mark. The funds required for the purpose, say \$9,000, will be remitted on your estimating for the same.

Respectfully...
A.B. Dyer

p. 94 December 14, 1869

"Telegram received - build four piers."

p. 112 December 31, 1869

"You will complete the four piers for the Moline Bridge."

A.B. Dyer

p. 127 January 12, 1870

General:

You are hereby directed to proceed to this city and report at this office for consultation with regard to the recommendation of the Ordnance Board of 1868, approved by the Secretary of War, for the manufacture of gunpowder for experimental purposes, etc.

p. 168 February 9, 1870

Directed to visit "DuPont Powder Works, Wilmington, Delaware" and the "Oriental Powder Mills South Windham, Maine," for the purpose of gathering information concerning the manufacture of gunpowder.

p. 195 March 5, 1870

You will proceed "to the powder works near Augusta, Georgia," examine "machinery and apparatus therein"...for removing said machinery to Rock Island Arsenal.

p. 260 April 26, 1870

Enclosing herewith:

"#3 Plan for powder works.

#4 Estimate of Cost of Powder Works."

Sent in letter to Rodman.

p. 417 August 8, 1870

Letter from S. V. Benet, Major of Ordnance to Rodman, re: water power development. Moline Water Power Company does not want work to commence citing breach of contract (April 9, 1869) by United States; writes to Secretary of War. Secretary of War concurs issuing order to comply with Water Power request to postpone work "a few days."

Vol. 37, October 28, 1870 to June 12, 1871

p. 89 (to Cmdg. Officer, Rock Island Arsenal)

"Referring to your recommendation of 10th inst. on Mr. I.B. Sears' offer of same data as follows.

I will pay \$1,200 for the machinery of the old Island mill on Benham's Island including water wheels, all the shafting and other iron work in mill together with the old bolting chests, reels, head blocks, hangers husk frames, etc. in short everything pertaining to the running gear of the mill. I will also pay \$100 for the old run of corn stones. I will furnish a competent millwright and assistant to take down the machinery and put the floors in order as you may desire. I have to state that you are authorized to accept the offer and sell accordingly."

Respectfully...
S.V. Benet

p. 93 December 24, 1870 (To Cmdg. Officer, Rock Island)

Acknowledge receipt of letter dated 20th.
Re: "the deposit remaining in the upper portion of the United States water power pool and to state that if the Moline Water Power Company shall require of the United States more than you think they are entitled to under this agreement of April 8, 1869 or than is proper to be granted you will refer their claim to this bureau for instructions with such explanations and recommendations as may be necessary to enable the War Department to act understandingly in this matter.

Respectfully,...
A.B. Dyer

p. 163 February 2, 1871

Dimock & Co., ask that Arsenal do some machine planing. Dyer okays this work "provided that the cost is defrayed by them."

p. 262 March 21, 1871

New appropriation.

\$200,000 for "continuing the development of water power."

\$200,000 for "erecting Smith's shop at point E on plan accompanying estimate."

\$200,000 for "erecting workshop at point D similar to that at point B above plan."

\$ 8,000 for "purchase and laying 2,000 feet of 8" water pipe with valves etc."

\$ 55,000 Two blocks of subaltern Officers Quarters.

\$ 5,000 Macadamizing main Avenues and Streets.

\$ 20,000 Tools and machinery for shops nearly complete etc.

\$688,000

Must be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.

A.B. Dyer

p. 352 April 26, 1871

Ordnance Office

Commanding Officer
Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

Lieut. Polands letter of 18th instant with your endorsement thereon of same date in relation to the Rebel graveyard at Rock Island Arsenal was duly received and submitted to the Secretary of War on the 22nd inst., as follows: "Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War with the request that the authority be given to this department to have the cemetery in which are buried about two thousand rebel soldiers distinctly and permanently marked by placing a rebel gun at each of the angles and the enclosing fence and the headboards removed and the ground level sowed in grass and planted with trees. An accurate plan of the cemetery to be made with reference to the guns at the angles, a copy to be Rept. at the Office of the

Quartermaster General at Washington and in the Office of the Commanding Officer of Rock Island Arsenal together with a list of names of those who are buried in the Cemetery so far as may be known. A few graves had had stones which can be placed horizontally over the graves."

The recommendation having received the approval of the Secretary of War, you are now authorized to carry out Lieut. Polands suggestion and the views embodied in my recommendation to the Secretary of War as herein recited.

Respectfully your etc.
A.B. Dyer
Chief of Ordnance.

p. 350 April 26, 1871

Re: bid to provide stone by Sanger and Steel "in view of the limited supply of Joliet stone."

p. 403 May 15, 1871

Capt. C. Comly (Acting Commander due to Rodman's illness)

Cmdg., Rock Island Arsenal

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. with accompanying drawings of subaltern Officers Quarters to be erected at your Arsenal.

You will please take no action in the matter, not even excavating for foundation until the arrival of Capt. Flagler, who will very shortly report for duty.

Respectfully...
A.B. Dyer

p. 416 May 18, 1871

"Flagler will reach Rock Island next Wednesday. Prepare to leave as soon as possible after his arrival. It is important for you to reach San Antonio by 10th June."

A.B. Dyer

p. 418 May 19, 1871

Spec. Order #180 assigning Comly to command of San Antonio Arsenal.

p. 452 June 2, 1871

Request to Flagler to come to Washington "for the purpose of having a personal conference in relation to the operation to be carried on at Rock Island Arsenal during the summer."

p. 464 June 7, 1871

Ordinance Office

Capt. D.W. Flagler
U.S. Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois

Telegram announcing Rodman's death received. Augur directed to send troops and Band from Omaha. Correspond with him by telegraph and arrange with him time of funeral. Convey to Mrs. Rodman and family my sympathy.

A.B. Dyer

p. 471 June 9, 1871

Ordinance Office

Orders:

The Chief of Ordnance announces with great sorrow to the Department, the death of one of its most distinguished Officers-Bvt. Brig. General Thomas J. Rodman, Lieut. Colonel of Ordnance, and Commander of Rock Island Arsenal, who died on the 7th instant, at that Arsenal, after a long and painful illness.

General Rodman graduated at the Military Academy in 1841 and was commissioned a Brevet second Lieutenant in Ordnance Department on the first of July in that year. His services in the Department were marked with singular ability, fidelity and zeal, and every duty entrusted to him was performed well, and with a sincere desire to advance the best interests of that profession to which he had devoted his life. The distinguished and valuable services rendered by him to the country are known and acknowledged by the Ordnance Department and the Army, and have made his name famous in both Europe and America.

To him alone, is due the honor of having recommended the manufacture of fifteen inch and

twenty inch guns which have been successfully made under his supervision, and adopted for our Military and Naval service.

For the improvements which have been made in the manufacture of gunpowder for large Cannon, within the last ten years, the world is also indebted to him. The "Mammoth Powder" and the "Perforated Cake," which were used more than ten years ago in testing our first fifteen inch gun, were made by him; and the trial of that gun in 1860 led to the adoption of the "Mammoth Powder" in 1861, for our guns of large calibre. Specimens of the "Perforated Cake Powder" were taken from Fort Monroe to Russia, by a distinguished Officer of the Russian Army in 1860. After having successfully manufactured in Russia, it was tested with results so satisfactory that both that country and Prussia have adopted this kind of powder for their heavy rifle guns to the exclusion of all other kinds. England has, also, very recently adopted for heavy rifle guns, under the name of "Pebble Powder," the "Mammoth Powder" of General Rodman, which we have been using since 1861. Thus have these powerful nations of Europe acknowledged the merits of his improvements in the manufacture of Gunpowder for their most important and valuable cannon.

General Rodman's death is a loss for the Department that cannot be too deeply deplored and leaves a void not easily filled. The remembrance of his virtues and attainments will be an incentive to his comrades, both old and young, to emulate his example.

The Officers on duty at Rock Island (his late Command) will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

A.B. Dyer
Chief of Ordnance.

Vol. 38, June 13, 1871 to February 20, 1872

p. 49 July 3, 1871

"I have examined and approved the elevation Drawings of proposed subaltern Quarters at Rock Island Arsenal which was transmitted in your letter of June 3, 1871.

You will proceed at once with the construction of these quarters in accordance with the specifications contained in your said letter of 3rd ult."

Respectfully...
A.B. Dyer

p. 101 July 24, 1871

Recpt. of letter of 19th with "Drawings of subaltern Officers Quarters no. 2. Those drawings are approved."

Respectfully...
A.B. Dyer

p. 194 September 16, 1871 (to Flagler)

Authorized to go to Joliet and Lemont, Illinois, "for the purpose of examining the quarries... procuring building stone."
Seperate authorization to Chicago for examining and purchasing pavement material.

p. 199 September 21, 1871 (to Cmdg. Officer)

Ref: Contract with Phoenix Co. for iron columns Sent back because Oath of Allegiance not "Filleshp in due form." (approved October 16, 1871 p. 244) (?)

p. 215 October 2, 1871

Ref. contract with Carnegie Kloman (?) & Co. "for furnishing iron for the roof of two shops at Rock Island Arsenal."

p. 272 October 30, 1871

"Continue your development of water power without regard to protest of Moline Water Power Company."

Respectfully...
A.B. Dyer

p. 298, 299 November 3, 1871

Enlarging of water power tailrace.
Complication due to Moline Water Power claim and desire to build own.

Secretary of War concurs with Dyer and Flagler and Flagler will continue his operations. Water Power Company-if it wants more of the power should enlarge at own expense and pay rent for power to United States.

p. 359 December 4, 1871

Drawings of Boiler House and Chimney approved.

p. 381 December 16, 1871

Approval to draw projectiles scrap iron from Leavenworth and St. Louis arsenals for use in foundry. "Further supplies from other arsenals can be drawn if required."

p. 392 December 23, 1871

Approval to sell "machinery taken from the old mill on Benham's Island.

p. 443 January 26, 1872

Pay Sanger & Steel for leftover stone from original June 22, 1867 contract; stone to be (or already used) in building roads, causeways, etc.

p. 444 January 26, 1872

Flagler to Union Iron Works, Chicago, "to examine into the manufacture of iron roof framing for forge Shop at your Arsenal."

p. 481 February 10, 1872

Request for the report on the width of the wagon bridge connecting the town of Davenport with the Island of Rock Island and the width of the wagon bridge connecting the Island with the town of Rock Island.

Ref: Senate Bill 581.42 Congress 2nd session.

Vol. 39, February 20, 1872 to September 9, 1872

p. 170 May 11, 1872

Approved to visit Nauvoo and Chicago.

p. 337 July 11, 1872

"Your letter of the 29th ulto. with drawings of projected improvements at your post has been received. The plans have been approved and are returned to you by express. You will make tracings of them for your files and return the originals to this office.

Respectfully...
By Order of Chief of
Ord.
S.V. Benet
Major of Ordnance

p. 342 July 13, 1872

Approval (and subtle request) to get scraps for foundry from Leavenworth and St. Louis arsenals.

p. 411 August 6, 1872

Permission to visit Louisville, Ky. (D. Long & Co.-boilers); Dayton, Ohio and Beloit, Wisconsin.

p. 429 August 13, 1872

Re: Letter with contracts of the 6th; contracts approved.

Vol. 40 September 9, 1872 to May 8, 1873

p. 92

Allow Western Union Telegraph Company to cross "new Railroad bridge with their wires."

p. 158 November 25, 1872

"Throw open, at once to public travels the roadway across the island and the bridge to Rock Island during continuance of ice blockade under such regulation as are necessary for the protection of public interest."

p. 171 December 3, 1872

Secretary of War approves Flagler's action in opening bridge and road, "without reference to ice

blockade...night and day, except for livestock, hay, straw, and wide loads as cannot pass on new bridge."

p. 254 January 22, 1873

Approval of contracts with Clark, Reeves and Co., Philadelphia "for the erection of the superstructure of the Moline Bridge."

p. 266 January 31, 1873

Transfer of Rock Island Bridge from the Engineer to the Ordnance Department approved by Secretary of War.

p. 301 February 25, 1873

Reply to telegram sent by Flagler.

Telegram: Barracks far from completed, money about expended-Commanding Officer plans to "prosecute work"- your letter of January twenty second is specific and conflicts-what shall be done?

Reply: Be pleased to explain this subject by letter.

Respectfully...
S.V. Benet

p. 315

Allowance of 31,937.42 remitted "for reduction of wages under 8 hour law."

p. 377, 378 April 1, 1873

G.O. #4 showing appropriation for next fiscal year for Rock Island Arsenal. Suggest new guard house on main road between shops and Rock Island and Davenport bridges.

p. 429 April 22, 1873

Permission to build temporary Magazine authorized, for storage of ammunition from Baton Rouge.

Vol. 41, May 9, 1873 to Septembert 22, 1873

p. 4 May 13, 1873

Approval to visit Winterset and North Bend quarries, Iowa, and Kankakee and Joliet quarries, Illinois...

p. 67 June 9, 1873

"FYI" letter from "owners of Ferry at Rock Island relative to crossing of railroad freights over bridge."

p. 118 June 23, 1873

"Proposed alteration of the bridge regulations submitted by your endorsement of the 18th inst. has been approved by the Hon. Secretary of War.

Respectfully...
S.V. Benet
Major of Ordnance

p. 159 July 3, 1873

Plans for new guard and Engine house approved by Secretary of War with modifications.
Ref. to Rock Island Arsenal tracing No. 384 as sent May 17, 1873.

p. 162 July 5, 1873

"Wrought I beams" purchase from Cooper & Hewitt of Trenton, N.J. approved.

p. 230 July 18, 1873

Suggested plan for proposed quarters sent which is "considered better than the one submitted by you" [i.e. Flagler].

p. 266 July 26, 1873

"Commence excavation for subaltern quarters."

A.B. Dyer

p. 283 July 29, 1873

Remittance of appropriations including:

For completion of new finishing shop for armory.	\$53,810.36
For one set subaltern officers quarters.	\$15,668.75
For improvements of grounds	\$ 3,500.00
For paving basements of Shops "B" and "C".	\$16,100.00
For a new guard house etc.	\$22,312.00
For painting of buildings etc.	\$ 3,750.00

P. 295 July 31, 1873

Final plans for subaltern officers quarters approved "changing interior arrangements of rooms as suggested, and making the roof of iron instead of copper."

p. 332 August 9, 1873

Approval of contract with Martin Heisey of Anamosa, Iowa for the purchase of stone.

p. 376 August 18, 1873

Mild reprimand for asking for another \$80,500 for "roofs, floors etc." for Shop "D" when \$150,000 was originally requested and appropriated "by Act of March 2, 1873," for completing Shop "D".

p. 409 August 25, 1873

Approved contracts made with W.A. Steel of Joliet, Illinois "for the purchase of stone."

p. 433 September 1, 1873

Ref: letter of May 21, 1873.

Aprove "break up" of "certain ammunition on hand."

p. 447 September 5, 1873

Authorized Flagler to go to Trenton, N.J. to inspect wrought iron floor beams for Shop "A".

Letters Sent to Chief of Ordnance from Rock Island Arsenal
(RG 153 Letters Rec'd, Chief of Ordnance)

Letters sent to Chief of Ordnance from Rock Island Arsenal
Vol. 1, August 6, 1863-January 30, 1866

August 19, 1863 (Kingsbury to Ripley)

Wants to begin excavation at once.
Wants to advertise for stone and lumber.
Questions "strength and durability of LeClaire stone" as
recommended by Ordnance Dept.

Reply, August 24, 1863, Letters to Ordnance Officers

Employ of Master builders in area easy.

p. 6,7 August 22, 1863 (Kingsbury to Ripley)

Wants Davenport land.
Questions about proposed bridge by RI to Island.

Reply, August, 27, 1863, Letters to Ordnance Officers.

P. 8 August 24, 1863

Reply to Davenport who apparently wants \$100/acre.
Kingsbury says too much!

p. 20 October 8, 1863

Kingsbury wants Davenport, Sears lands "condemmed for public
use."

Looks forward to a "National Armory and Foundry... to meet
the military wants of the vast valley of the Mississippi."

p.28 October 22, 1863

Quarry on island mentioned as source of "bluish limestone...
from which the stone for a paper mill at Moline was taken."
Wants to reopen it.

Reply, October 27, 1863

p. 83 February 15, 1864

Request for soldiers to protect the Arsenal grounds from the
soldiers and citizens who are constantly straggling and
driving on the Island, breaking down the fences and cutting
up the soil in all directions."

Reply, February 26, 1864, Letters to Ordnance Officers

P. 90 March 2, 1864

Accepts invalid men if, "under a competent officer."

p. 97 March 17, 1864

Re: "Davenport House as now occupied in connection with the Prison Depot."

p. 151 June 7, 1864

Kingsbury to Ramsey,
Chief Ord.

Sir:

As soon as practible after the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, in relation to Rock Island, I conferred with the parties interested. These are of two classes: owners of land, and tenants at will of the United States, who under a lease from the War Department, have erected buildings on the public grounds and have invested considerable capital in manufactories of various kinds. Those whom I have seen of these parties express an entire willingness to vacate the premises at any moment, but hope they may be permitted to remain so long as their occupancy will not interfere with the prosecution of any improvements designed by the government. Under these circumstances, I have not thought it incumbent upon me to order the immediate evacuation of the Island, and see no reason why these persons may not be allowed to continue the use of their improvements until the necessity arises for their removal.

It appears that D.B. Sears, to whom the grant was originally made at the upper end of the Island has disposed of portions of his land to other persons, in whom the ownership now rests. An early adjustment of the question of transfer to the United States is desirable, and I would earnestly suggest that negotiations be opened at once in reference to the re-purchase of these lands, as every day in the opinion of the community serves to add to their supposed value.

Reply, June 14, 1864, Letters to Ordnance Officers

p. 219 September 17, 1864

Asks permission for Dimock and Gould to stay on RI as tenants.

Reply, September 21, 1864, Letters to Ordnance Officers

p.229 September 27, 1864

Informs Dimock & Gould of permission to stay on as tenants.

p. 265 November 3, 1864 Kingsbury to Stevens,
Huntoon, and Wood

Gives them information on how to file claims for property taken by US on RI.

p. 267 November 11, 1864

Kingsbury asks where on RI the main Arsenal is to be located.

p. 280 Rock Island Arsenal,
Illinois

December 9, 1864

Brig. Gen. A.B. Dyer
Chief of Ordnance

Sir:

It has been inferred from the legislation on the subject and from other indications that the public works on this Island were to be of a more extensive and varied character than any other ordnance establishment west of the Alleghenies, and if this idea be correct, it is evident that the buildings should be designed with reference to this fact, as well as to the locality itself and its topographical surroundings. I am informed that the quarters of which the drawings have recently been received here, are identical with these to be erected at Indianapolis (sic) and Columbus thus having no reference to the commanding importance which this position is destined to occupy, nor to the fact that the quarters here will form a conspicuous object from the river and the railroad, as well as from the growing cities on both sides of the Mississippi, in which there are many buildings of much pretension and elegance.

Should not some degree of embellishment, or architectural effect be given to structures thus situated, rather than conform them to the simple and severe style which may be appropriate to less important establishments and more obscure locations?

As will be perceived, the plan herewith enclosed, is only a modification of that received from the

Ordnance Office, and without requesting that it be adopted, it is submitted to your consideration, as being the better adapted of the two, to this particular locality. The building now proposed, is so designed that it may serve for one officer, or be converted at will into two independent sets of quarters. The additional kitchen will constitute the principal difference in the cost, and this may be omitted if desirable, but recent domestic events in the Department indicate that hereafter at all the Arsenals, one subaltern at least will be married, and the two kitchens will therefore probably be required.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
C.P. Kingsbury
Mrj. Ord.

p. 352 June 15, 1865

Stevens, Huntoon, and Wood refuse to pay their rent.

Letters Sent to the Chief of Ordnance from RIA Vol. 2 for August 4, 1865 - December 1867

p. 6 August 15, 1865

Sears is advised to submit a claim for Benham's Island, which he apparently intended to keep possession.

Vol. 2, August 4, 1865 to December 1867

p. 192 August 18, 1866 Rodman to Dyer

Sir:

Since the receipt of your letter the 4th inst. calling for my views and recommendations in to the most advantageous mode of securing water power at this Arsenal, I have conferred fully with Mr. Atkinson and other members of the Moline Water Power Company as to their right to and claims upon that power, and the best mode of improving it.

This company claims, under the laws of Illinois to own the whole of the water power secured by the dam running from Rock Island to the Illinois shore. Mr. Atkinson informs me that he understood the question to have been settled last winter between you and me and himself and that Members of Congress []

it, on the basis that the United States were to

give to the Company, [] expend it for its benefit \$50,000 out of the \$100,000 appropriated "to secure water power at the head of Rock Island and receive therefore the right to use one half of said power. I do not so understand it, and I have informed Mr. Atkinson, as I now inform you, that my views relative to the rights of the United States in equity are substantially the same now as given in my letter to you dated January 22, 1866.

The company are unwilling to refer the question of rights and equities between them and the United States to the Commissioners recently appointed to adjust claims for property taken by the United States on this Island for Military purposes.

I am not sure that an error has not been committed by my predecessor, and, up to this time, acquiesced in by me, in not taking possession, under the Act of April 19th, 1864 of the Water Power Co. at the Island end of their dam, as well as the premises in which power that Company is in the receipt of rents.

Should this course be deemed to have been contemplated by the Act above cited it could be adopted yet and would bring the question of equity between the Company and the United States before the Commission above referred to; and should the herein after stated propositions not meet the views of the Department I would recommend this course.

From the amount of time which I have up to this time, been able to devote to the study of the question as to the best mode of conveying the water power from its point of development to that of its use, I am of the opinion that it will be better to bring the point of development down to the point (A) on the inclosed sketch, by extending a wall from the lower end of the Water Power Company's dam to that point. The estimated cost bringing the power to the point (A) is, by means of cast iron pipes \$182,000 and by wall from lower end of Company's dam say \$250,000.

A careful survey shows a difference of level between the points (A) and (C) of 1.74 feet, which would give at least 25 percent more motive power to a given volume of water, utilized at the points (A) then at point (B).

There would certainly be a very considerable loss of power due to friction and leakage of the compressed air, in passing from (B) to (A). Hence, in view of the fact that we want all the

power we can reasonably get, I give the preference to the wall over the pipes, between the points (B) and (A). From (A) to the shops we must use pipes.

In view of the prospects of future developments and enlargement of this establishment I deem it highly desirable that the United States should own the entire water power that may be developed on and around this Island. To this end, and in view of the fact that it will cost the government \$250,000 to convey whatever proportion of the power it may get from the Company's dam to the point (A) while an expenditure of say \$50,000 in a dam from the Island to the Illinois shore at that point would there develop and secure at least 25 percent more power than all that can be developed at the location of the Company's dam; I asked the company to fix a price for which they would cede to the United States their entire interest in the water power. They decline to entertain this proposition or to remove their portion of the power permits (present) position upon any terms.

The company have offered to the United States to have and run (2/3) two thirds (and Mr. Atkinson) has gone as far as (7/10) seven tenths of the whole power on condition that the United States build and keep in repair the entire wall of dam, and clean out deposits, from (D) to (A) and allow the Company to use the other third or three tenths, free of charge. And I believe that the Company may permit the United States to use (3/4) three fourths of the power on their terms; the United States putting in [] in the wall below the Company's dam and renting on equitable terms, to be used on the Illinois shore, such amount of power as they may not require and for such times as they may designate.

The estimated cost of erecting a permanent and substantial wall, with suitable wheel seats and sluice gates, between the points (A) and (B) is \$300,000. In cleaning out deposit in Company's present dam say \$30,000 the repairing (?) and extending wing dam above Benham's Island, say \$20,000. Making the total estimated cost of \$350,000 for receiving at the point (A) say 3/4 of the whole power, or say 2000 to 2500 horsepower and at Benham's Island 300 horse.

The cost of water wheels, shafting, gearing, pumps for condensing air, a suitable house in which to place them and of the pipes, in position for conveying this power from the point (A) to the

AD-A128 725

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND EVALUATION OF ROCK
ISLAND ARSENAL ROCK IS. (U) ILLINOIS STATE UNIV NORMAL
MIDWESTERN ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH C. H B MOY ET AL.
AUG 81 C53012(80)

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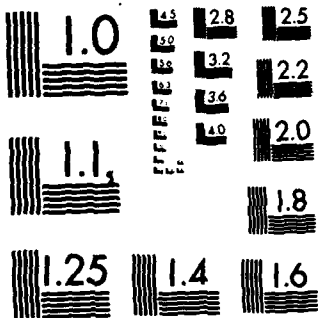
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

shops, will not I think be less than 200,000 making a total cost of \$550,000. This is a large sum to expend at once for power. But the cost of running 1500 horsepowers ten hours per day, by steam for one year, at 10 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour and coal at 18 cents per bushel (the lowest price I have paid here) is \$101,250, while the interest on 550,000 at 7 percent is only \$38,500. And if required to run day and night the cost of steam power will be doubled while that of water power will be slightly increased.

It is true that the Government will not probably require anything like all of 2000 horsepower at present, or in ordinary times of peace, but it should have an ample supply to meet all emergencies, and future extensions of operations here.

So if the Government goes to the expense of using any water power at the shops here, as the above figures I think show that it should, it ought to secure the right to at least $\frac{3}{4}$ three fourth of all that can reasonably be developed at the Company's dam. And in view of the fact that the large manufacturing establishments have been built and are in operation which derive their power from this dam, and of the fact that the retention by the Company of but one fourth of the power diminishes the number of establishments that can be put in motion by it, and thereby diminishes the value of their other property in the vicinity. I am inclined to think that if the Company will cede to the United States three fourths of the whole power on the terms herein before stated the Government ought to accept it as an equitable adjustment. An additional reason of this arrangement is that it avoids all partnerships and complications in the construction and maintenance of walls, dams, and placing the whole control of construction both as to character and execution in the hands of the government.

Should the question be settled on this basis, the removal of the deposit in the mouth of the Company's present dam becomes a necessity, and by constructing a Railroad from the head to the foot of the Island which is contemplated in any event, this deposit could be readily removed to the contemplated site of the Steam boat wharf just below the present Railroad bridge, when a large amount of filling will be required to make a proper wharf.

And under these circumstances I would recommend that so much of \$100,000 "to secure the water power" as may be necessary for that purpose say \$30,000 be expended in repairing and perhaps extending, the wing dam above Benham's Island to the point (E) which would increase the power at both Benham's Island dam (G) and at the dam from (A) to (D), and the remainder in preparations for the removal of the deposit in the Company's dam as above, and for constructing the wall between (A) and (B).

Please advise me of the views of the Department on the points herein discussed, as soon as practicable as I shall want to estimate for the construction of the wall above referenced to, if it is to be built. And the Company are anxious to have the water power question settled; so that they may go to work on a new dam if the Government declines to do so; and I do not feel that I ought to settle definitely or so as to bind the Government, a question of such magnitude as that now under consideration.

T.J. Rodman

P.S.

Mr. Atkinson has just read this letter, and makes the following suggestions which I deem pertinent and proper to add. "An expense of some 33 to 35,000 will carry the present wing dam up to Duck Creeks Chains increasing the head both at Benham's Island and the Moline dam full two feet and the power of each not less than 25 percent, and at the same time greatly improving navigation by company by compressing water into the channel over the chains. And I don't know of any more in which a portion of the appropriation for improving the Rock Island Rapids can be used with so much effect to navigation and benefit to the government by increasing the efficiency of the water power in this way.

Vol. for December 28, 1867 to July 24, 1870

P. 171 August 5, 1868

Letter from Rodman asks details of agreement between Moline Water Power Co., such as what the United States has agreed to build for the Moline Water Power Company.

p. 262-265 May 26, 1869

Discusses construction plans of the bridge over the main river channel.

p. 300 July 1, 1869

Working conditions and the eight hour day.

Vol. for July 25, 1870 to June 12, 1873

p. 88 December 10, 1870

D.B. Sears bids on machinery in old Flour Mill on Benham's Island.

p. 257 January 9, 1872

Flagler believes that the power from the Sears Dam should be used by Rock Island Arsenal exclusively and not shared with the Moline Water Power Company.

Letters to the Chief of Ordnance and Miscellaneous, Rock Island Arsenal (Continuation of Letters Sent to Chief of Ordnance from Rock Island)

Vol. for 1873-8178

p. 72 June 4, 1874

Contract let to Phoenix Iron Co. of Philadelphia for I-beams for the floor of the second floor of the Wood Working and Gun Carriage Shop under construction.

p. 75 June 26, 1874

Strike of stonecutters.

p. 81 July 9, 1874

Drawings submitted with suggested alterations to Shop F.

p. 93 October 1, 1874.

Contract with Cincinnati Railway Iron Works of Cincinnati for wrought iron I beams (no quantity or location of their use is mentioned).

p. 111 January 6, 1875

Asks for prompt appropriation in order to complete "Shop A" and 2 other buildings "an office and one block of quarters."

p. 123 March 18, 1875

"The Pump House" at this Arsenal, a small temporary wooden building built for the prison during the war was destroyed by fire this afternoon."

p. 130 May 6, 1875

Flagler discusses repairs and improvements needed on dam, and further development of Water Power that is possible. Discussion of financial responsibility for repair & development of Water Power (between US and Moline Water Power Co.)

p. 139

Rock Island Arsenal,
Ill. June 19, 1875

To the Chief of Ordnance
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to state that at your request I have this day sent by express to your address, one package, containing the following articles for the Ordnance Museum:

- 1 Springfield Breech Loading Rifle, Calibre .50 altered for Sporting Rifle.
- 1 Remington Breech Loading Rifle Calibre .50 altered for sporting rifle.
- 1 Stone Axe
- 1 Stone Maul

These two stones were obtained from the bed of the Mississippi River, in the Water Power Pool, about 300 yards from the shore at the west end of the Island of Rock Island. A combination of peculiar circumstances led to my getting the stones."

In the fall of 1872 the drought, and extreme low water in the river extended into the winter. Intense cold set in, in November, and early in the winter the water, about 38 inches deep where the stones were lying, was frozen solid to the bottom of the river. The stones became imbedded in the ice, and rose with the ice when the water rose later in the winter.

When the river rose and the ice moved in the spring a remarkable gorge of ice formed across the river from the Island to the Iowa Shore about three quarters of a mile below the head or West end of the Island.

Ice gorges are common here but this one was remarkable for its strength and for occurring at a place where none had occurred before. In a few hours the river rose so high as to flow over the dam between Rock Island and Benham's Island. A portion of the dam was soon carried away, then the water rushed through the gap with a force due to the whole height at the dam -7 feet- and the current was such as to force about 25 acres of the field of ice in the pool upon the head of the Island. In this way the stones were brought upon the Island and found when the ice melted in the Spring.

"There are no quarries of this stone in this vicinity. Geologists think the stones were brought from upper Missouri, or Minnesota. I have found at this place boulders of the same stone, and think it likely that the stones were made from such boulders.

It might be interesting to determine whether these implements were used by the Indians, or by races who may have occupied the country before the Indians.

On the shore of the Island near the place where the axe and maul were lying is a mound of shells about 150 feet long, 20 feet wide and 4 feet deep, covered with from 2 to 4 feet of a natural soil.

This shell mound is evidently not a natural deposit, and there are not no shell fish in this region that could furnish shells. It is only a supposition that at some period when there were shell fish in this region the race occupying the country may have resorted to the Island for feasts or etc, perhaps of a religious character and that stone implements belonged to the persons who left the shells.

There are of course, Indian relics on the Island but I have found none in the shell mound described.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. svt.
D.W. Flagler
Major of Ordnance
Bvt. Lt. Col. USA
Cmdg.

Center for Cartographic and Architectural Archives

Record Group 77 Civil Works File Records of the Chief Engineers,
Maps - Corps of Engineers file section labeled Illinois (part of 1 drawer)

RDS. 329 Flat

1872 Rock Island Illinois; location of wagon road in course of construction on the island. This road parallels modern road and railroad embankment on west end of Rock Island. Map shows lower end of Rock Island only.

Canals 198, Roll

1884 Moline Water Power Company Tail Race and Rock Island Arsenal Waterpower Canal. - Not useful, no island shown.

F 377 Flat

1888 Mississippi River in the vicinity of Moline, IL, - Not useful, no island shown.

Record Group 77 Miscellaneous Forts File, Fort Armstrong, Illinois (Reproduced as Figures 7-19, This report.)

No. 1-12 are all pen and ink sketches signed H. Lambach Davenport, Iowa. All are a handmade booklet lettered on cover "Perspective Views of the Depot for Prisoners of War at Rock Island, Illinois constructed by Captain Chas. A. Reynolds, AQM USA 1863."

1. View of stables. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 x 10 inches.

"Stables 95 x 36, shingle roof."

2. View of Commissary Storehouse. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 4 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches.

"Com. Storehouse 125 x 22 - comp. roof."

3. View of Officers Quarters, Kitchen and Outbuildings. Date 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 x 7 inches.

4. View of Barracks and Coalhouse. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 x 9 1/2 inches.

"Barrack 94 x 22' - comp. roof not given Coalhouse 125 x 22 comp. roof."

5. View of Barracks, Prison and Officers Quarters and Kitchen. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 1/2 x 11 inches. "Barracks 94 x 22", "Quarters 36 x 32'", "Kitchen 24 x 18".
6. View of old Settler's Cabin and Bakery. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 x 9 inches.
Bakery 96 x 40 - comp. roof.
7. View of Pest House. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 4 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches.
Pest Houses 150 x 22 - comp. roof."
8. View of Kitchen and Mess Rooms and Barracks of Prison Hospital. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches.
Kitchens and Messrooms 40 x 112. Barracks of Prison Hospital 22 x 134 - comp. roofs.
9. View of Prison enclosure-Barracks. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 1/2 x 11 inches.
Barracks 22 x 100 - comp. roof.
10. View of Commissary Storehouse, Alarm Bell Tower and Guard House. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 6 x 8 inches.
Commissary Storehouse 125 x 22 - comp. roof. Guard House 50 x 22 - comp. roof.
11. View of Post Hospital. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 6 x 11 1/2 inches. "shingle roof".
12. View of Headquarters. Dated 1863. Scale not given. Dimensions 5 x 7.
13. Missing.
14. Plan of Water Tank. Dated 1869. Scale 2 1/2 feet to 1 inch. Dimensions 17 x 22 1/2 inches. Cross section and plan.

15. Plan of Sewer System. Undated. Scales vary. Dimensions 21 x 34 inches. Cross sections.
16. Ground plan of Reservoir. Undated. Scale not given. Dimensions 16 x 17 1/2 inches. Plan marked "not approved".
17. Cross section of Reservoir. Undated. Scale not given. Dimensions 21 x 17 inches. Plan marked "not approved".
18. Plan of proposed water works. Undated. Scale not given. Dimensions 30 x 25 inches. Also shows ground plan of prison and hospital. Best ground plan of POW camp.
19. View of Rock Island Barracks. Dated 1864. Scale not given. Dimensions (very faint) 18 x 23 inches. Plan of Fort Armstrong include indication of what the various parts of the fort were used for e.g. Sutter's Store.
20. Ground plan of fort. Undated. Scale not given. Dimensions 20 1/2 x 16 inches. Very nice tinted print of Civil War Camp et. al.
21. Missing.
22. Plan showing rebel prison and hospital and proposed site for new prison. Undated. Scale 120' to 1 inch. Dimensions 15 x 21 inches. Earlier than #18 above.
23. Plan of Barracks and Officers Quarters for the depot of prisoners of war. Dated 1803. Scale 10' to the inch. Dimensions 21 x 24 1/2 inches. Gives dimensions, plans, elevations (this may be on Bowlly's "fragile" microfilms).
24. Plan of the depot for prisoners of war. Dated 1803. Scale 100 feet to the inch. Dimensions 21 x 25 inches. Schematic doesn't show any features of the ground.
25. Ground plan of fort. Undated. Scale not given. Dimensions 30 1/2 x 51 1/2 inches. I believe this is the ground plan of the prison--barracks only. Thought it gives dimensions, it doesn't show the placement of this plan on the island. Unsigned and undated.

Record Group 77 Fortification Map File, Rock Island, Illinois.

Dr. 189

- Ill. 1-1. Description of arsenal. Manuscript. 8 x 13 inches. Just a few lines stating Island was made a military reservation in 1825.
- Ill. 1-2 Map of arsenal. Tracing. Scale 1 inch to 1600 feet. 12 x 13 inches. Shows bldgs. on Benhams Is. and Moline Bridge. Shows clocktower, one magazine, some roads and orig. RR line.
- Ill. 1-3. Same as above, but colored by hand. Manuscript.

ROCK ISLAND & VICINITY (ILL.)

Map Title & Description	Map Type	Map Date	File No.
			Fortification File RG 77
TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF ROCK ISLAND IN THE MISSISSIPPI, 1819 SCALE 4 INCHES TO THE MILE. Plan of Fort Armstrong with building list; and extract from Report of Maj. M. Marston 5th Infy. to Maj. Gen. Macomb, Commanding the Military Dept., Sept 10, 1819 by John Anderson, T.E. (Formerly M 20)	pms	1819	Dr. 130 Sht. 5
TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEW OF ROCK ISLAND. (shows part of Miss. River) 1820 . Similar to 1819 map but not identical - signed H. Giles Fecit. (?) 1820	pms	1820	Dr. 130 Sht. 6
Rock Island and U.S. Reservation. (Report of Gen. C.P. Buckingham to S/W. (Couldn't be located) Nov 18, 1862 (Formerly RES 63)	tr	1862	Dr. 130 St. 16

Rock Island Maps

M49 Roll

No new information; but not at HO, shows Ft. Armstrong and
traders area.
1829 Mississippi River; Map of the Rock Island Rapids.

M202 Flat

1867 Mississippi River, Rock Island Rv. Draw Bridge
(Warren), #16 and #26, (15 Folders), 29 maps.

US 309 Portfolio, Sheet 4

1869 Rock Island Bridge - Construction details only.

US 309 Portfolio, Sheet 41

1869 Rock Island Bridge.

P136 Roll (oversize) - 2 sheets

1869 Rock Island Arsenal and Davenport, IA. (Warren)

Box file - Illinois (continued)

P129 Roll

1869 Rock Island Arsenal - Shows original railroad line, New
Rail and Highway Bridge - under direction of A.K. Warren
shows lower end of Island only - best map of rail line I've
seen.

M425 Flat

1876 Drawings relating to Rock Island Rapids including
Illinois, Mississippi R.....2 sheets from annual report; not
useful, doesn't show RI.

P486 Flat USMR

1878 Map of Moline Chain, Rock Island Rapids - Shows
Benham's Island only.

P235 Roll USMR

Doesn't show RI.

1879 Mississippi River at Rock Island, Illinois

P247 Roll

1880 Rock Island Rapids - No detail of islands, only the
rapids.

RG77

Drawer and Sheet no. are Fortifications File.

US 430 Portfolio No. 13

Plan of lower part of Rock Island showing proposed alteration of Main Avenue and connection with Rock Island City and Davenport wagon roads. Shows old and new railroad routes across Rock Island. Includes island as far as West Avenue including Davenport house. Hand colored. Same as Rds. 329 (see above) except this map is larger and in color.

Mississippi River File

- P 109 1867; large map with profile of rapids, location of wooded areas, Davenport's property including trading post, clock tower location
- M 202 1867; Mississippi River; Rock Island Railway Draw Bridge location.
- M 366 1889; good view of island, includes Arsenal and Mississippi Rapids

U.S. 430, No. 13-10, 11, 12

1869; Draw Bridge Plans

- P 129; n.d. Shows location of "present" and proposed new rail line.
- P 136-1 1869; Maps Showing Location of New Rail and Highway Bridge Connecting Rock Island Arsenal and Davenport, Iowa
includes depth at points in river
- P-136-1 (#2 of 2) cross section of piers and river depths with location of new bridge
- P 136-2 (3 parts) shows wagon bridge and train track crossing across Sylvan Slough

National Archives

Still Pictures, Audio-Visual Archives Section

RG 74 Records of the Bureau of Ordnance 1864-1922 1946
(14,728 items)

- Box #27 Bases, Bldgs. & Installations 1865-1917.
- Box #28 Bases, Bldgs. & Installations 1917-1922 Undated.
- Box #29 Bases, Bldgs. & Installations Undated.

Most individual pictures are unlabelled and none were identified by HM as being from or of, Rock Island Arsenal.

RG 92

Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General 1776-1938, (20,355 items); uncatalogued at present.

RG 156

Records of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance 1866-1941, (65,387 items); photos currently being catalogued-unavailable for public use.

RG 165

Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs 1860-1947 (115,596) items; Catalogue unavailable; time did not permit search except in Box 352: which includes one file labeled "Rock Island Arsenal" containing 12 pictures, at least 10 pf which are at the ARRCOM Historical Office, Rock Island, being shots of the shops, they are numbered:

155-29816	155-29839
155-29814	155-29831
155-29812	155-29836
155-30783	155-29840
155-29833	301-29872

"Ordnance Manufacturing Bureau of Ordnance" with 165WW-352-C-2 "Machinery layout, first floor, Rock Island Arsenal" shows belt driven lathes (?) from old power system with ceiling attached motors. This picture may not be in the Historical Office.

Natural Resources Branch - Records of Bureau of Indian Affairs

On Microfilm:

Call No.

M-271 Letters Received by Secretary of War for Indian Affairs.

No separate reference in index for Fort Armstrong, Thomas Forsyth or Rock Island.

- M-15 Letters sent by Secretary of War for Indian Affairs.
No separate reference in index for Fort Armstrong, Thomas Forsyth or Rock Island.
- M-16 Letters sent by Sup't. of Indian Trade
No index.
- T-58 Letters Received by Sup't of Indian Trade
No Index.
- M234- Rolls 696-702, Prairie du Chien Records
Unable to locate.
Rolls 728-730 Sac & Fox
Unable to locate.

Also available are historical sketches of the various Indian Agencies. Significant for the Rock Island area is the Sac and Fox Agency, the sketch of which is here reproduced.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, 1824-80

The name "Sac and Fox Agency" was not formally adopted until 1837, but an agency for the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi was in operation at least as early as 1821. In 1806 Nicholas Boilvin was appointed subagent and stationed at the Sauk Villages on the Mississippi River above the mouth of the Des Moines River; he was soon transferred, however, to Prairie du Chien. In 1812 Thomas Forsyth was appointed subagent without any specific assignment. In 1818 he was promoted to agent for Missouri Territory, and by 1821 he was stationed at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island in the country of the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi. When Missouri became a State in 1821 and the Missouri Superintendency was automatically discontinued, Forsyth was directed to follow any instructions from the Governor of Michigan Territory that were not incompatible with those received direct from the War Department. In 1822 Forsyth's agency was assigned to the new St. Louis Superintendency. Correspondence concerning the agency was transmitted direct to the Office of the Secretary of War until the Bureau of Indian Affairs was established in 1824.

Letters relating to both the agency on Rock Island for the Sauk and Fox and to the Prairie du Chien Agency farther up the Mississippi are filed under both "Sac and Fox" and "Prairie du Chien" from 1824 until 1837. Between 1829 and 1833 separate subagents were assigned to the vicinity of the Fox lead mines near Dubuque in present Iowa and in Galena, Ill.

Under the reorganization plan of 1834 the agency for the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi (then called the Rock Island Agency) was eliminated; and the Sauk and Fox were attached to the Prairie du Chien Agency, which previously had been responsible primarily for Winnebago Indians. Under the new organization the Prairie du Chien Agency, however, was to be moved from Prairie du Chien to Rock Island and the commanding officer at Fort Crawford. Col. Zachary Taylor, was to take charge at Prairie du Chien, leaving the agent with immediate responsibility only for the Sauk and Fox. In practice, however, the agent alternated between Prairie du Chien and Rock Island. The commanding officer at Fort Armstrong took charge at Rock Island when the agent was away.

In 1836 the Prairie du Chien Agency was transferred from the St. Louis Superintendency to the new Wisconsin Superintendency. The reorganization of 1837 provided for a separate Sac and Fox Agency, but since by this time the Sauk and Fox were living in the area organized in 1838 as Iowa Territory the agency was moved in 1838 from Rock Island to a site near the Des Moines River about 17 miles west of Fairfield. The agency was also transferred from the Wisconsin Superintendency to the New Iowa Superintendency.

Under the provisions of a treaty of October 11, 1842, the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi ceded all of their land west of the Mississippi River. For 3 years, however, they were allowed to occupy the area west of the Painted or Red Rocks on the White Breast Fork of the Des Moines River. In 1843, therefore, the agency was moved to a location on the Des Moines River near the mouth of the Raccoon River (the site of the city of Des Moines) and the agency was now usually called the Raccoon River Agency. Some letters relating to the agency were still filed under the heading "Sac and Fox," but one letter dated 1843 and most of the letters for 1844 and 1845 are filed under the heading "Raccoon River." Thereafter the heading "Sac and Fox" was used exclusively.

In 1845, under the terms of the 1842 treaty, the Sauk and Fox moved to a new reserve along the Osage River west of Missouri (in present Kansas). The agency was located on the Marais des Cygnes River about 65 miles southwest of Westport, Mo. (now part of Kansas City). The Sac and Fox Agency was then within the limits of the St. Louis Superintendency.

On December 8, 1847, the Sac and Fox agent was also placed in charge of the Kansa, Chippewa, Ottawa, Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea, Miami, and New York Indians living west of Missouri. Previously the Kansa Indians had been assigned to the Fort Leavenworth Agency, and the other Indians had been assigned to the Osage River Subagency. The name of the Sac and Fox Agency was changed to Osage River Agency. During the years 1848-50 a few letters were filed under the heading "Sac and Fox," but most of the correspondence relating to the agency is filed under the heading "Osage River."

In 1851 the Central Superintendency replaced the St. Louis Superintendency and there was a reorganization of the agencies. The Osage River Agency was divided; and a new Sac and Fox Agency was made responsible for the Sauk and Fox, Ottawa, and Chippewa (sic). Except for the Kansa, who were attached to the new Potawatomi Agency, the other Indians remained in the Osage River Agency.

In 1863 the Ottawa Agency was established for the Ottawa, Chippewa, and some Munsee or "Christian" Indians who had left the Delaware reserve and joined the Chippewa in 1859. In 1864 the Chippewa and Munsee were transferred back to the Sac and Fox Agency.

The Sauk and Fox moved from Kansas in 1869 to a new reservation in central Indian Territory west of the Creek Nation. The Sac and Fox Agency was located near the junction of the Deep Fork and the Dry Fork of the Canadian River. The Chippewa and Munsee remained in Kansas. For several years no agent was responsible for them, but by 1876 they were attached to the Potawatomi Agency. The Sac and Fox Agency in Indian Territory was also responsible for the Absentee Shawnee living southwest of the Sauk and Fox and, after 1874, for the Mexican Kickapoo, who were being moved from Mexico to an area west of the Sauk and Fox. The Citizen Potawatomi, who also lived to the southwest of the Sauk and Fox, were not assigned to any agency for several years;

but by 1877 the Sac and Fox agent had assumed responsibility for them. There were also stray bands of Potawatomi, Ottawa, Shawnee (chiefly members of Black Bob's band), and other Indians in the vicinity of the Sac and Fox Agency. After the Central Superintendency was discontinued in 1878, the agent reported direct to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington.

Some Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi remained in Kansas, others had returned to Iowa and purchased land along the Des Moines River in Tama County. An agency was established for those living on land in 1866, with headquarters at Toledo; in 1879 the headquarters moved to Tama City. The agency was not assigned to any superintendency. Correspondence concerning the Sac and Fox Agency in Iowa as well as the agency in Kansas and Indian Territory is filed under the heading "Sac and Fox." Both agencies continued in operation beyond 1880. Some letters are filed under the subheadings "Sac and Fox Emigration," 1845-47, and "Sac and Fox Reserves," 1837-50.

Another important group of Sauk and Fox (in addition to the Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi) is the Sauk and Fox of Missouri. These Indians were assigned to the Great Nemaha Agency on the Kansas-Nebraska border from 1837 until after 1880.

See also St. Louis, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Central Superintendencies and Prairie du Chien, Racoon River, Osage River, Fort Leavenworth, Potawatomi, Ottawa, Shawnee, and Kickapoo Agencies.

Agents

Sac and Fox Agency at Rock Island

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Thomas Forsyth	Notified Apr. 22, 1818
Felix St. Vrain	Notified June 7, 1830
Marmaduke S. Davenport	Notified July 12, 1832

Prairie du Chien Agency

Joseph Street	Aug. 8, 1827
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Sac and Fox-Raccoon River Agency

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>
Joseph Street	Transferred from Prairie du Chien under regulations of Apr. 13, 1837
John Beach	May 29, 1840
Solomon P. Sublet	Oct. 21, 1847

Osage River Agency

Solomon P. Sublette	Assigned Dec. 8, 1847
James S. Rains	May 18, 1848
Charles N. Handy	Mar. 30, 1849
John R. Chenault	Notified Oct. 12, 1850

Sac and Fox Agency in Kansas and Indian Territory

John R. Chenault	June 30, 1851
Burton A. James	Apr. 18, 1853
Francis Tymany	Jan. 21, 1858
Perry Fuller	Mar. 30, 1859
Clinton C. Hutchinson	Apr. 3, 1861
Henry W. Martin	Oct. 17, 1862
Albert Wiley	Mar. 18, 1867
Thomas Miller	June 22, 1869
John Hadley	Jan. 23, 1871
John H. Pickering	Dec. 9, 1872
Levi Woodward	Jan. 19, 1876
Joseph Hertford (acting)	June 9, 1879
John S. Shorb	July 23, 1879

Sac and Fox Agency in Iowa

Leander Clark (special)	June 30, 1866
Lt. Frank D. Garretty (special)	June 23, 1869
Leander Clark (special)	Sept. 15, 1870
A.R. Howbert	July 23, 1872
Thomas S. Free	Feb. 26, 1875
George L. Davenport	June 30, 1879

Judicial Fiscal Branch, National Archives
Ordinance Contracts (45 boxes for period from 1863-1885)

November 19, 1863

LeClaire stone, enough for 4000 perches of 25 cubic feet
each, @ 7.50 per; from Joseph Parkins, Madison, Wisconsin.

November 14, 1863

Lorenzo Schricker, Davenport \$76,500 for lumber.

June 29, 1864

Joseph Parkins, Madison, Wisconsin - More stone for stairs and platform.

April 21, 1868

Cooper Hewett - I beam contract with Rodman.

November 15, 1869

Henry Dart's Sons, Rock Island - 2750 lights of glass, 13 1/2' by various lengths.

November 4, 1869

Frederick Hass - Copper gutters \$2.25 per lineal foot for gutter valley, 3.60 per lined foot of gutter.

FILME

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